# The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 885---Vol. XXII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1852.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PRICE 6D.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS

TO COLLIERT OWNERS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

MR. G. A. MIDDLEMISS will SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, August 16th, 1852, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at WEST CORN-FORTH COLLIERT, near Ferryhill Station, in the country of DURHAM.

ONE 40-horse HIGH-PRESSURE WINDING-ENGINE, with double lever, adapted for pumping, with 241-inch cylinder, 5-fest stroke, 17-fest flywhes!, 9-fest rope, wheel and brake, with cast-iron bed plate, from columns to support lever, has boiler pump and pipes, hot well and exhausting pipes, conspilete.

ONE DOUBLE-POWER CONDENSING 80-horse power ENGINE, with 48-inch cylinder, 8-ft. stroke, with air pumps, condensers, and cast-iron claters, boiler pump 26-ft. beam with parallel motions on each ond, cast-iron balance and catch pins on inner end complete,—the whole in good working order.

ONE CYLINDRICAL WROUGHT GROWN IRON BOILER, 6 feet diameter, 25 feet long, with mountlegs; ONE DITTO, cast-iron aupply and steam pipes, with safety valve and supply core, with lever to winding ongine connected with the above two boilors; one clittle, 7 ft. 6 in diameter, 24 feet long; one ditto, 8 feet diameter, 27 feet long; one ditto, 7 ft. 6 in diameter, 24 feet long; one ditto, 8 feet diameter, 27 feet long; one ditto, 7 ft. 6 in diameter, 24 feet long; one ditto, 8 feet diameter, 27 feet long; one ditto, 7 ft. 6 in diameter, 24 feet long; one ditto, 8 feet diameter, 27 feet long; and diameter, 28 feet long; and the conditions of forzer sale compiled with.

The Cornforth Colliery being but a new working, the engine and bollers are in excellent order—the winding engine was built at Stockton, and has been considered one of the best of the kind in the coal trade, being easy to control.

The main engine was built by Messra, Witte, Panton, Kirk, and Co., at the Bishop-wearmouth Iron Works, under the direction and auperistendence of the celebrated bute William Clark, engineer to that establishment; the engine has worked almost without intermission since the commencement of the colliery, with the exce

THE STANTON IRON-WORKS, DERBYSHIRE.

MR. MARSH has been favoured with instructions from the mortages, under powers of sale, to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, August 19, at Twelve, the unexpired term of a LEASE of that extensive and valuable mineral property, situate in the parish of DALE, and STANTON-ET-DALE, in the rich mineral field of the EREWASH VALLEY, in DERBYSHIRE; consisting of the well-known works called the

STANTON IRON-WORKS,

with the mines of ironatone, coal, and minerals, contained in an estate of nearly 3000 acres of land, together with the working, plant and fixtures, the whole being in full working condition. The iron-works and fixed plant occupy a space of more than 10 acres, and are situate on the south-west bank of the Natbrook Canal, and within a few fundred yards of its junction with the Ercewash Canal; a branch from the main line of the Middand Railway is also brought into the works.

The works consist of three newly-erected blast furnaces, two in blast, and the other proparing for work, of the largest proportions and thest construction, after the Sorteh plan, with the requisite machinery and apparatus, two powerful steam blowing engines, one of 100-horse and the other 75-horse power, with strong iron boliers and necessary gearing, two large wrought-iron these from the engine houses to the furnaces, 12 colling and two small engines, with boilers and apparatus, an incline railway, with pulleys and chains complet, two large chimneys, casting house and foundry house, 150 ft. by 50 dr. of stone, brick, and slate, canal basin 35 feet wide and length of fibree boats, 1839 yards of wrought-iron railway, cranes, several pulles of pile Tails, all the pimps and pump gearing the pipping, and other apparatus; there are also various offices, shops, warehouses, workshops, and fitter apparatus; there are also various offices, shops, warehouses, workshops, and other apparatus; there are also various offices, shops, warehouses, workshops, and the results of the latter, and have been estimated to contain apparates of 8,000,000 tons of ironatone and 1,000,000 tons of coal. There are also valuable beds of fire-clay.

The property is held under a leass from East Standope, for a term of 41 years, commoning in March, 1846. The works, being situated in a comparatively new district, with direct and convenient access to a railway and quantity and canal, posses the means and the advantage of supplying many places of great importance at a low cost o

R. EDWARD EDWARDS will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Bine Bell Inn, MACHYNLLETH, on Mönday, August 30, 1882, between the of Three and Four, and subject to conditions to be then produced (if not previously ed of by private contract), all that compact and conveniently situated FREEHOLD to comprising ARABLE, MEADOW, and PASTURE LAND, with extensive FRITHS IEEE/WALK thereauto belonging, called

TYDDYNYBERTH.

TYDDYNYBERTH.

situate in the parish of TALYLLYN, in the county of MERIONETH, and containing by admeasurement 924. 3a. 39r., or thereabonts, and now in the occupation of the owner, Mr. David Thomas; also the TWO COTTAGES, called PENYGROES, in the occupations of Richard Roberts and Ellis Jones, togother with (authort to the hierest of the lessees), a valuable SLATE QUARRY, which has been discovered on the farm, and is now in full work by a spirited company, under a lease (of which 99 years are unexpired), at a reserved rent of £40 per annum.

The turnplus road from Machynlieth to Dolgelly runs through the farm, and the northern terminus of the intended Corris, Machynlieth, and River Dovey Railway will also be upon it. The dwelling house and outbuildings are in good repairs.

For farther particulars apply to Mr. David Howell, solicitor, Machynligh.

STAFFORDSHIRE-THE PHŒNIX IRON-WORKS FOR SALE, all that most desirable and eligibly-situated FREEHOLD IRONWORKS AND PREMISES, THE PHENIX IRON-WORKS,

FREEHOLD IRONWORKS AND PREMISES,

THE PHENIX IRON-WORKS,

WEST BROMWICH, in the county of STAFFORD, the MILLS and FORGES of which comprise the following FLANT and MACHINERY, namely:—

An ENGIRE, 100-horse power, by Boulton and Watt, in brick engine house, with two 35 feet boilers, complete, and recently erected, diving a forge.

A 20-inch BOILER PLATE, TRAIN, and RAIL MILL, to which are attached one punching and straightening machine, driven by an engine of 10-horse power.

An ENGIRE of 60-horse power, by J. and G. Davis, in brick engine-house, with 3 25-feet boilers, driving a forge, an 13-inch boiler plate and sheet mill, and a 16-lach train for the manufacture of bars. T. and angle-iron. With this work is an engine of 20-horse power, driving a forge, an 18-inch and trains, saw, and turning 1she, the whole employing 34 puddling and heating furnaces, and boing capable of masufacturing from 350 to 470 tons of finished from per week.

There are also belonging to this work blacksmiths and wheelwrights shops, stock-taker's, and general offices: together with an ample wharfage of seven boats' length to the Birmingham Canal, and an excellent frontage to the turnpike road leading from Swan Village, West Bromwich, to Oldbury.

The premises, which are most eligibly situated, occupy about two acres of land; the valuable mines under which (belonging to the property) remain ungotten.

With this lot, will also BE SOLD, the following PROPERTY held on lease for 21 years, of which is a ree unexpired, consisting of an excellent dwelling-house, with outbuildings, and appurtenances, and about four acres of PASTURE LAND; a capital wharf and store-yard, adjoining the works: 4 workmen's COTTACES, with gardens an other appurlenances thereto belonging; together with a capital elight quarter MALT-HOUSE, adjoining the works: 4 workmen's COTTACES, with gardens an other appurlenances thereto belonging; together with a capital elight quarter MALT-HOUSE, adjoining the works: 4 workmen's COTTACES, with gardens an other appurlenances thereto

LOR SALE MINING GRANTS-BLACK-BAND

nd all the varieties they produce—the grant ad, BROWN HEMATITE, ARGILLACEOUS

TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.
PARKFIELD IRON-WORKS, NEAR WOLVERHAMPTON. 6

PARKFIELD IRON-WORKS, NEAR WOLVERHAMPTON.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all the above EXTENSIVE WORKS AND MINERAL PROPERTY.
Consisting of FOUR BLAST-FURNACES, HOT-AIR OVENS, a pair of very powerful newly-oreceded BLAST-ENGINES, upon the most modern and approved principle, together with every thing complete for carrying on the above works.

The MINERAL PROPERTY consists of ONE HUNDRED ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, with a good pair of the mines ungotten; FIFTY-SEVEN ACRES of LEASE-HOLD LAND, by sears of which romain unexpired, and about 30 acres of the mines are in the whole; also ONE HUNDRED and. TWO ACRES of LEASEHOLD LAND, the leases of which expire at various periods; the mines under the same are now being worked. The above works are well situated for canal conveyance, and the Stour Valley Railway runs within 500 yards of the furnaces, to which a branch is in contemplation.

Every information can be obtained on application to Mr. John Pugh, at the abovenamed works.

ORN WALL.—FOR SALE, by the Mortgagees of John Charles Bettesworth Trevanios, Esq., under full powers of sale, the valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, NOBLE MANSION, productive CHINA-CLAY WORKS, COMMONS, Including MINERALS and MANORIAL RIGHTS in the several MANORS of CARHAIS, TREBURTHES, GROGOTH, TOLOGARRICK, and TREVEREBYN TREVANION, comprising a vast extent of country in the several parishes of ST. MICHAEL, CARHAIS, GORRAN, ST. EWE, RUANLANHERNE, CUBY, CORNELLY, SAINT AUSTELL, ST. STEPHENS, ST. DENNIS, and ST. MEWAN, which will, in the month of September next, BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUGTION, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

For further particulars, and to treat for the estates or portions thereof, applications are to be made to Mr. John Gummos, estate agent, St. Austell; to Mesers, Harfson, Tennant, and Finch, solicitors, 2, Gray's Inn, London (by whom full printed particulars and conditions, stating time and place of saile, will shortly be issued); and of Mr. Harvison Rhodes, solicitor, 9, Davies-street, Berkeley-aquare, London.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

the LEASE of a valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, from which \$3000 worth of
TIN, of the best quality, has been raised above the 30 fathom level (the deepest in the
mine), and within a very limited extent. Owing to its being wrought by a few individuals, among whom a dissension arose, the mine was stopped, and the machinery and
materials were very recently sold. The orections on the mine are good and extensive,
and are all available for future operations, and the shafts, adits, &c., are well secured,
The lords have entered into an agreement to grant a fresh lease of the sett for 21 years,
at 1-15th dues. The above presents a rare opportunity to capitalists, £10,000 having
been expended in bringing the mine into a profitable state of working, which was then
abandoned for the reason above stated.

The terms of possession are merely nominal, and may be known on application to
"X. G. Z.," St. Austell.—Dated July 28, 1852.

LLANGISLEN DENNIGHISHIPE NORTH WALES.

LLANGOLLEN, DENBIGHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

LLANGOLLEN, DENBIGHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

TO BE SOLD, the GOODWILL in a BLUE FLAG QUARRY, situated on part of a farm called "CTMO," in the parish of LLANTISILIO, in the above county, and distant about three miles from the well-known town of LLANGOLLEN, about seven miles from the Idangollen-road Station, on the Shrawsbury and Chester Railway, and about two miles from the Shropshire Union (late Ellesmere and Chester) Canal. The stone is of excellent quality, and of the most durable kind; the vein is the same as that which produced the flags used for flooring the principal entrance to the Crystal Palace and the General Railway Station at Chester. It has been ascertained to be about 200 yards in width, and the quarry may be worked to that extent; and, unlike most others, good sound stones are here to be found at a depth varying from 2 to 2½ yards from the surface. A large assortment of ready smoothed and sawn-edged flags may be aged on the premises, where they are now lying for sale.

The natural and peculiar advantages of his quarry, which, being about half way and a steep sideland, requires no expense in draining, or the use of a crane, and affords much facility for disposing of the waste. Its proximity to the canal (whittee the flags can be carted at an expense of from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton), and the small cost generally at which it can be worked, render it capable, by judicious management, of being made one of the most romunerative and productive undertakings of the kind in North Wales.

The purchaser may have an agreement for a lease or tacknote on moderate terms. Further particulars may be obtained, and specimens seen, on application to Messra. Lethbridge and Mackrell, 26, Abingdon-street, London; or to Mr. Thomas Sharp, land agent, Llansaintffraid Cottage, Corwen, Meriomethshire.

COLLIERY—GLAMORGANSHIRE.

TO BE LET, on Lease, the LLETTY MAWR COLLIERY, most advantageously situated, being only three miles from Neath, and immend Swanses. The coal is a feet thick, free-burning, and of very superior quality, entible for household and all other purposes. It may be worked very cheaply, and with a male lapital, as a short level will drain the whole field, and a short incline connect the route of the level with the above reliway and canal—neither steam or horses will, therefore, be required,—Application to be made to Mr. Lewis Griffiths, Ynisygerwn, near Neath.

ARGYLLSHIRE-GRANITE QUARRY ON LOCHEATIVESIDE. ARGYLLSHIRE—GRANITE QUARRY ON LOCHEATIVESIDE.

TO BE LET, for such number of years as may be agreed on, immediate entry, the GRANITE QUARRY on the LANDS of BARRS, LOCHEATIVESIDE, with high to quarry granite on any other parts of the Breadalbane property be Locheativeside, and the commodious BUILDINGS lately erected on Barra, containing store-room, accommodation for foreman, clerk, and 30 or 40 workmen, all in good repair.—This granite is of excellent quality, and got in blocks of the largest size, adapted for Harbour and other works—the new Harbour Works on the south bank of the Clyde at Glasgow, as well as part of those on the north side, are constructed of it.

Barra Quarry is in excellent working order, and vessels of considerable tonnage can load in deep water, with cranes, at the breast of the quarry. There are several powerful cranes, and a very complete assortment of tools, which will be delivered over to a tenant at valuation.

nant at valuation.

Apply to Messrs. Davidson and Syme, W.S., Edinburgh; or to James F. Wyllie, Bolacks, Aberfeldy, by whom offers will be received.

STEAM COAL COLLIERY TO BE LET—outlay of capital moderate.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. Price Struce, C.E., Swanson, Glamorganshire.

MOTGAUSTITE.

MINE AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD,

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the SOUTH WHEAL TRELAWNY MINE, with
STEAM-ENGINE and MATERIALS, complete, attrate in the parish of MENHENIOTT,
near Liskeard, CORNWALL.—For particulars apply to the purser, Mr. E. A. Crouch
Liskeard, Cornwall; or to Mr. Thomas Hacket, 26, Birchin-lane, London.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE

CONTRACT, at the HIGH RAKE MINES, NEAR TIDESWELL, DERBYSHER,
An excellent PUMPING ENGINE. on Mr. Sima's patented principle—via., the combined cylinder, the upper cylinder being 36, and the lower cylinder 70, inches diameter;
the engine has a 10-feet stroke in the cylinder, and 10-feet in the shaft, and one Cornish
tabular boiler, about 10 tons in weighs; the cylinders have each a metal essing, 14-inch
flick; also a small boiler, 6 feet long and 2 feet diameter, for generating steam for the
casing of the large cylinder. This engine has been at work only a few years, was made
by Mesara. Graham and Co., of the Milton Iron Works, is in first-rate working condition,
and equal in every respect to a new one; attached to the main rod is a balance began,
30 feet long.

The PITWORK is 120 fathoms deep, 2 to linch plunger lifts, with H pieces, aturing
boxes and glands, and i drawing lift, buckers, clacks, &c., to fit; the joints of the pitwork are faced, and perfectly tight; capstan and shears—all romowch complete with it;
one shroud laid, 13-inch capstan rope, about 200 fathoms in length.

A 20-inch cylinder DOUBLE ACTING STEAM WHIM, with cage, and one cylindricair boiler, about 3 tons; attached to this engine are two sets of rollers for crushing ore

-the whole are in good repair and condition.

The engines may be seen at work until the 28th day of August; and to view the same,
apply to Mr. Wyatt, land and mineral agent, Foolow, near Bakewell, Derbyshire. INE MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE

CALE OF THE TAMAR SMELTING WORKS ore per quotin will be REGEIVED, by the Directors of the Cot WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of August next. The plant is in a mo the works in full operation; the stock of ores, coals, and materials, valuation.—For further particulars, and orders to view, apply to vador-house.—London, July 20, 1852.

SUNDERLAND DOCK COMPANY.-TO IRON FOUNDERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS FUNDERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.—The Directors of the Sunde land Dock Company are desirous of RECEIVING TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING RECEIVING TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING ARE RECTING THREE PAIRS OF DOCK GATES for the ENTRANCES of the SE OUTLET, which are 6s feet in width.

The gates are to be formed of iron and timber, the plans and specification of whice prepared by John Murray, Eaq, the engineer, may be seen at the Dock Office, Sunderland, after Monday, the 16th inst.

The tenders are to be delivered at the Dock Office on Friday, the 3d September near not later than Twelve o'clock at noon.

The Directors do not bind themselvas to accept the lowest tender, and further reser to themselves the power of refecting all tenders, if the same be not satisfactory.

Sunderland Dock Office, August 5, 1852.

By order, M. COXON, Sec.

TREBELL CONSOLS MINE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be HELD at Mr. Innea's, Queen's Arms Hotel, Cheapside, on Tucsday, the 17th day of August, at Four o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a Secretary, in the place of Mr. Molyneux, who has resigned.

By order of the Committee,

R. W. DARE, Transver

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROADtailsts and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market
prices, in dividend and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and
having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by pest or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in
purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—
West Caradon

Devon Great Consols
South Frances
S

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE,
MINING BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of
MINING SHARES of every description—and not being a dealer, transacts business only
for reinsplace as compressed.

MINING SHARES of every description—and not being a dealer, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. Caorrs' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale. Divided Minispa Misses pay from 10 up to 25 per cent, per annum.

WEELLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

Dividend Mines.—Bedford United, Merilyn, Wheal Golden, South Tamar, Alford Consols, Mary Ann, Wheel Tremayne, Cobre, and Linares.

Processaver Mines.—Wheal Robert, Wheal Surprise, Wheal Victoria, Penhale Consols, Annotto Bay, Calstock Consols, East Tamar Consols, Henneck, Weston, Trabell Consols, Annotto Bay, Calstock Consols, East Tamar Consols, Henneck, Weston, Trabell Consols, Santiago. Wheal Augusta, Wheal Samson, Wheal Surprise, Wheal Arthur, Weis Phoenix, Lydford Consols, Wood, Hingston Down, Bryntail, Devon Burra Burra, Silver Valley, Altarunn Consols, Clive, Bodmin Consols, North Fowey Consols, Wh. Tremar, Okel Tor, West Polgooth, Great Bryn Consols, Great Baddern.

Mr. Caorra has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to BUY or SELL in such SHARES and MINES as are there dealt in, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange brokers, and Mr. Caorra also transacts business in all Barress and Forsion Kallwares.

\*\* Mr. Caorra has special reasons for recommending to his friends the shares in the Nouveau Mospe and Colonial Gold Companyes.—Aug. 6.

\*\*LTARNIN CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINES.—

LTARNUN CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINES. AND COPPER MINES.—

Mr. JAMES CROFTS, in referring the Capitalist to the NEW PROSPECTUS of the ABOVE MINE, which presents peculiarly advantageous features, begs to state Mr. Murray's opinion, that the mine, when the shaft is clear of water, will pay its working expenses from the produce of the from the lode at the 20 fathom isred, and that if machinery be immediately purchased, and the mine vigorously prosecuted, dividends may be made at the end of six months. Out of the 2000 shares for asio, nearly 1000 are now subscribed for by most influential parties, and for the remainder an early applications requested.—4, King-street, Cheapside, Angust 7, 1852.

R. JOSE PH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
Nos. 23, THREADNEEDLE STREET, and 28, NEW BOND-STREET,
Most respectfully tenders his sincere tranks to the numerous fronds who have hitherto favoured him with their patronage, and trusts, by adhering to the course he has at all times pursued, to merit a continuance of their support.
Mr. REYNOLDS begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he has TAKEN OFFICES at No. 28, NEW BOND-STREET, in connection with his City OFFICES, to sait the convenience of parties who may be desirous of PURCHASING or DISPOSING of BRITISH and FOREIGN GOVERMENT SECURITIES, RAILWAY, MINING, and INSURANCE SHARES, together with STOCKS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of 20 years, and being in daily communication with the most respectable unining agents in various parts of the kingdom, Mr. Reynolds is enabled to furnish such information to capitalists as may be relied on.

Mr. REYNOLDS has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES—
Alfred Consols

Great Byrn Consols

Spearng-Consols

ir. REYNOLDS has SH Alfred Consols Anglo-Californian Australian Freehold Black Craig Bodmin Consols Brewer Hronfloyd Castle Dinas Carsons Creek Carn Brea Cilve Condurrow Confort Confort Comfort Cartannal Cwm Erfin Daren

Daren Devon Barra Burra Devon Consols North

Devon Great Consols Z Devon Great Consols Z Duke of Cornwall East Black Craig East Wheal Russell Esgair Lee in various other mines of

FOR SALE in the follow Great Bryn Consols Great Wheal Baddern Herodsfoot Levant Lewio Lendon and Californian Gold Company Misbourne Mendip Hills Merlyn Molland North Levant North Frances North Basset North Basset North Pool Orsedd
Okel Tor
Peter Tavy& Mary Tavy
Pendatves Consols
Pendatves & St. Aubyn
Rocks & Treverbyn
South Condurrow
Sidnay Godolohin

Spearno Consols
Tincroft
Trevena
Treviskey and Barrier
Unity Consols
United Mines (Tavis.) Wellington West Alfred Consols West Basses West Stray Park West Wheal Fra West Providence Wheal Fortune (Tawton)
Wheal Golden
Wheal Anne
Wheal Arne
Wheal Samson
Wheal Margaret

R. ST. PIERRE FOLEY, MINING ENGINEER, &c., is now on a GENERAL MINE INSPECTING TOUR in the SOUTH and WEST IRELAND, having recently inspected the Crookhaven and Carberry West Copper and Iver Mines, &c., in the western district of the county of Cork—hence he proceeds to merick, Clare, &c., and returns by North Wales.—LETTERS on MINE BUSINESS. diressed to 6, Essex-street, Islington, or to 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, will be all watered and to.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, INSPECTOR OF RAILW BARS and CASTINGS, AGENT for the PURCHASE of PIG and BARL CASTINGS, &c.—No. 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow,

R. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER in COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSATER IN GENERAL.—Address:

LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAL

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS,
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE OGAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, 26
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

WANTED,—A SITUATION as AGENT, at a COLLIERY, by a Person of 20 years' experience in some of the largest collieries in Wales. The Advertise fully understands the management both underground and on the surface, and has had great experience in ventilating mines: he is perfectly conversant with surveying and mapping. Can be lightly recommended, and would have no objection in abroad.—Address "X. X.," Post-office, Fint, Fintalities.

NGINE WANTED.—A 40-inch STEAM PUMPING ENGINE REQUIRED for LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS MINE, near HAYLE, CORNWALL. Parties having either a NEW or SECOND-HAND ONE FOR BALE, will oblige by forwarding price and description to Mr. C. J. Eley, 4, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London; or Mr. N. W. Tredimick, engineer, Cumborne, Corawall. Lendon, August 6, 1822.

ENGINE WANTED.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED for the ERECTION of an ENGINE, of from 50-horse power, at WHEAL TRE WANE MIRE, ST. KEW, CORNWALL, by the Purser, Mr. J. E. Berkeley Smith, at Company's offices, No. 19, Old Jewry Chambers, London, up to the 10th of August Company's offices, No. 19, Old Jewry Chambers, London, up to the 10th of August Company's offices, No. 19, Old Jewry Chambers, London, up to the 10th of August Company's Offices, No. 19, Old Jewry Chambers, London, up to the 10th of August Company's Offices, No. 19, Old Jewry Chambers, London, up to the 10th of August Company's Old Company's Offices, No. 19, Old Jewry Chambers, London, up to the 10th of August Company's Old Company's Ol

TO BE SOLD,—FIFTY PENDARVES AND ST. AUBYN SHARES, at £1 15s. per share, and THIRTY WESTON'S, at £2 per share. Apply to Mr. Emerson, 4, Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate atreet, London.

THE PROPRIETOR of a COLLIERY of INLAND COAL, of the best description, and which can be brought to the London market with great advantage, is desirons of meeting with a FEW GENTLEMEN of the highest respectability to WORK the SAME—the capital required will be about £50,000, and promises a return of at least 15 per cent: in a very short time. The capital can be raised either amongst themselves (the proprietor taking a share), or by the formation of a small ionit-stock company. Fall particulars will be given at a personal interview, by Hiram Williams, Esq., 61, Moorgate-street, City.

# Original Correspondence.

THE REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON COAL MINES, 1852.

OF COMMONS ON COAL SINES, 1605.

Sir.—From the high commendations you bestowed on this report, in a very able leading article which appeared in the Mining Journal of the 17th July, it requires some courage, as well as a thorough conviction of your impartiality, to induce your correspondent to solicit space in your columns for the expression of opinions of a different complexion to those you have so eloquently advocated. Four approbation of the recommendations in the report, suggesting frequent and various instrumental examinations of the atmosphere of mines, as well as your just appreciation of the great services rendered to society by Mr. G. Gurney, can scarcely fail of being heartily responded to by your numerous readers. On these subjects there is little or no difference of opinion. But when you say—"everywhere amongst the miners this report cannot but be received with much respect, and its suggestions with favourable consideration," you claim for it a greater degree of merit than, it is to be feared, will be acknowledged by those most conversant and most interested in the subject. With every disposition to speak respectfully of this official document, it is very difficult to praise it honestly. In reading it, one cannot help suspecting that it has been written under the influence of a strong bias, and that its decisions are tinged with a degree of partiality to a certain system of ventilation, somewhat at variance with our notions of "the wisdom of Parliament." The evidence, upon which this report is founded, has not yet been published, but the list of the witnesses examined by the committee is appended to the report, by which it appears that out of the B gentlemen examined 10 are wholly unconnected with collieries or colliery operations; that 12 of them are either known advocates of high-pressure steam ventilation, or recent recruits into that service; whilst only Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., and Mr. Nicholas Wood, are called upon to represent the opinions of the vast majority of the mining engineers of th From the high commendations you bestowed on this report, in a ble leading article which appeared in the Mining Journal of the Imited; but it may be questioned how far it was consistent with sound policy and the object contemplated in its appointment to exclude evidence which questioned the real merits of steam-ventilation, or only to admit so much as to show an apparent preponderancy in its favour. It is rumoured that another committee is to be appointed in the approaching session of Parliament, when persons practically conversant with and engaged in coal mining are to be examined. If such be the case, the committee have been somewhat precipitate in publishing a report, embodying opinions so strongly and unequivocally expressed, and which are notoriously adverse to those generally entertained by practical men throughout the country: for suppose such a committee be appointed, and the evidence induce other opinions, will the House of Commons so stultify itself as to permit the publication of another report, embodying opinions respecting mine ventilation diametrically opposed to those already published under its authority? This is not very probable, and, therefore, it is to be deeply regretted that the committee had not followed the examples of its predecessars of the Lords and Commons, in 1849 and 1835, by publishing the evidence without giving any decided opinions as to the several modes of ventilation submitted to their consideration. Taking, therefore, this report as the final parliamentary result of the present movement on this important question, it beloves all interested in mine ventilation not to give an implicit credence to all its averments until perfectly satisfied of their practical value. Without entering upon an elaborate examination of the conclusions arrived at by the committee, it may be of some use to offer a few brief remarks on them, reserving the full discussion of the very important subjects, so summarily disposed of in the report, for a future occasion.

In page 4 it is stated:—"Your committee are of opinion that any system of ventilation depending on complicated machinery is unadvisable, since, under any disarrang limited; but it may be questioned how far it was consistent with soun policy and the object contemplated in its appointment to exclude evidence which questioned the real merits of steam-ventilation, or only to admit s

ment or fracture of its parts," by which "the ventilation may be stopped, or become less efficient;" and that this objection applies as strongly, if not more strongly, to the steam-jet system as to that depending on machinery, supposing that machinery to be very simple, and not "complicated," as it is termed. That, so far as facts go, and experience derived from the actual working of the "rival powers" of the furnace, the steam-jet, and Struvé's machine, the twe former cannot fairly be considered as the only competing means of ventilation entitled to public favour, and demanding serious attention as a means for preventing accidents in mines. That, so far from the steam-jet being the most powerful and least expensive mehod of ventilation, it is just the reverse. That when tried in the Moors-ley, Norwood, Belmont, Castle Eden, and Aberdare Collieries, it was either a complete or partial failure; whilst its effect in the Seaton Delaval Mine has been stated disingenuously and unfairly.

Had the committee, like its predecessors in 1835 and 1849, devoted three weeks to this important investigation, instead of hurrying through it in seven days, evidence of the above description might have been obtained, which would have rendered the report more satisfactory, even were the decisions unaltered.

It is a curious circumstance that the very first opinion given should be condemnatory of mechanical means of ventilation, although not a single person was called upon to give evidence respecting it. Whether the opinion expressed was based on intuitive knowledge, abstract principles, or on information derived from the steam-jet phalanx of witnesses, cannot be determined until we are favoured by the publication of the evidence; in the meantime, this unequivocal opinion will, doubtless, be estimated it its true value.

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in the meantime, this unequivocal opinion will, doubtless, be estimated it is true value.

It is now at least 17 years since Mr. Gurney promulgated his system of ventilation, and, notwithstanding he has had all the assistance which three parliamentary committees, the able authors of the South Shields' Report, and the numerous talented correspondents of the Maining Journal and the Times could give him, his system has made little or no progress. This does not arise from any personal feeling hostile to Mr. Gurney, for no one can be more esteemed for his good motives and great services; but the want of success is solely to be attributed to a doubt—nay, even to a total diabelief—of the averment of the committee, that "the steam-jet is the most powerful and the least expensive method of ventilation." With all due deference to Mr. Gurney, it is suggested that had he relied less upon Blue-books, and more upon practical demonstration, the question as to the real value of the steam-jet would have been decided long ago. Had he petitioned Parliament to grant him a colliery instead of a committee, to try the question, and thus have obtained indubitable avidence for or against his system, he would have done more wisely and better, and more effecpetitioned Parliament to grant him a consety the question, and thus have obtained indubitable evidence for or against try the question, and thus have done more wisely and better, and more effectually promoted those interests of humanity he has so much at heart: nor is it now too late. If a colliery were selected for a fair and full trial of the steam-jet, furnace, Struvé's, and any other system of ventilation, and conducted under the superintendence of competent and impartial persons, the expenses to be paid either by a public subscription or a parliamentary grant, a greater advance would be made in the ventilation of mines than would be effected by the publication of hundreds of Blue-books, and at a much less expense of both time and money. J. RICHARDSON, C.E. Neath, Angust 3.

SIR,—I observe in your last Journal that one of your correspondents.

"A Durham Viewer," has placed the above ventilator under the same category as the steam-jet and fan, as having been introduced for colliery ventilation, and subsequently abandoned.

Although this is true as to the steam-jet and fan, it is not so as regards my ventilators, which are working most satisfactorily at the Eagles Bush Colliery, near Neath, at the Brymbo Colliery, near Wrenham, and at the Millwood and the Mynyddbach-y-Glo Collieries, near this town; in all, four in number, the largest of which, at the Mynyddbach-y-Glo Colliery, is able to pump 70,060 cubic feet of air per minute.

I am also erecting another at the Middle Dyffryn Colliery, near Aberdare (where the late calamitous explosion took place), which is to consist of two cylinders of 20 feet in diameter; this machine will be capable of pumping 120,000 cubic feet per minute, although the ventilation required is only 60,000 cubic feet per minute. This colliery is at present ventilated by a 7-ft. furnace, 40 steam-jets, and a water-jet, all of which will be superseded by the ventilator.—W. P. Struve: Sucanses, Aug. 3.

LOCOMOTION INFLUENCED BY THE EARTH'S ROTATION.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Uriah Clarke, in his communication on this subject in the Mining Journal of the 24th July, appears to me to take so erroneous a view of the effect of the rotation of the earth on its axis upon the position of matter deposited loosely on its surface, that I beg the favour of space in your valuable columns to call attention to some physical facts which I think he has entirely overlooked. It is assumed that in the case of a vessel at sea, or a locomotive on land, by the rotation of the earth, the surface actually slides from beneath these bodies when in protion causing a suicker was a relief to the case of a vessel at sea, or a locomotive on land, by the rotation of the earth, the surface actually slides from beneath these bodies when in in the case of a vessel at sen, or a locomotive on land, by the rotation of the earth, the surface actually slides from beneath these bodies when in motion, causing a quicker passage or journey in going westward, and a slower one in travelling eastward, and in the case of a north or south railway making the carriage wheels to impinge and press upon the cones of the rails more or less as the train inclines to the north or south. This theory appears to me so opposed to the known laws of mechanics and gravitation, that a few observations will, I trust, place the matter in a clear light. All bodies on the surface of the earth, solid, liquid, or gaseous, or within the sphere of its attraction of gravitation, move with; it in its diurnal revolution, and partake of its motion as completely as if firmly embedded in its surface. The ship at sea travels not one inch faster or slower from this cause, in a voyage across the Atlantic, than if the earth was stationary; and the locomotive going from south to north so partakes of the motion of the earth to the east, that no impingement against the rail results from it; indeed, were such the physical laws of the universe, annihilation of overything on its surface must be the result. If the ship and the locomotive were so sensibly affected by the earth's rotation, it is clear the light and ambient atmosphere could not be carried round en mass with it, as it evidently the case. Where it not so, at the equator an artificial wind would be created traversing the earth's surface from east to west at the rate of 1000 miles per hour, and even in our own latitudes, where the circumference is less, some 600 or 700 miles per hour. Now, the most severe tornadoes or hurricanes known, which have drawn trees up by the roots, torn off roofs, and destrayed well-constructed buildings travel at the real contraction. tornadoes or hurricanes known, which have drawn trees up by the roots, torn off roofs, and destroyed well-constructed buildings, travel at the rate of from 50 to 60 miles per hour, pressing with something like a force of 32 lbs. per inch on all resisting bodies. If, then, such a comparatively slow current of air has such an effect, what would be the result of one 10 times as appld, but desolation and annihilation, as far as relates to all bodies on the safeface of the carth.

tapid, but desolation and annihilation, as far as relates to all bodies on the surface of the earth.

There is, however, one little experiment which clearly supports the definition of the laws of motion and gravitation, as laid down by Newton, Ferguson, Dr. Lardner, and other philosophical writers. If a person ascends the mast of a vessel sailing at the rate of, say 10 miles per hour, and extending his arm, lets fall a ball, or other weight, it would perhaps be expected that from the motion of the vessel while the ball is in space, it would fall on the deck a proportionate distance behind the perpendicular of the point from which it fell; such, however, is not the case, the ball in the hand has already partaken of the ships forward motion, and on its release the conjunction of the horizontal and perpendicular impulses gives it a diagonal track, and it falls as exactly beneath the spot from which it fell as if the vessel had been at rest. Again, what would be the effects of Mr. Clarke's theory on the vast body of waters, comprising the oceans, seas, and lakes of the globe; they would be impelled forward with irresistable force towards the west, piled up against the eastern shores of continents, and the regularity of tides and currents destroyed. I think on a second consideration of the subject your correspondent will see that he has hastily assumed an untenable theory, and will find that air, water, ships on its surface, locomotive carriages, as well as animals on land, and even a candlestick on locomotive carriages, as well as animals on land, and even a candlestick or a table, so delicately yet completely partake of the motion of the earth's rotation, that they are as immovable from such cause as if they formed a part and parcel of its surface.—S. B.: Paris, Aug. 4.

#### ARTIFICIAL FORMATION OF AMMONIA-MR. LEIGHTON'S INVENTIONS.

SIR,-I sent you, a short time since, a few of Mr. Leighton's plans for Sin,—I sent you, a snort time since, a lew of Mr. Leignton's piants for the abatement of the smoke nuisance, purifying Thames water, &c., which I did in part with a view of convincing your readers that some, at least, of his plans were simple in principle and design. I beg now to hand you these remarks upon what I regard as the chef d'œuvres amongst his inventions—that is, the artificial production of ammonia—a subject which, on its first announcement, may appear, even to the more enlightened of your readers, as visionary and impracticable. Circumstances induce me to suppose that great pains have been taken to disseminate the option that

Its first announcement, may appear, even to the more enlightened of your readers, as visionary and impracticable. Circumstances induce me to suppose that great pains have been taken to disseminate the opinion that the whole of Mr. Leighton's projects are of this character. I am satisfied, however, that a little investigation will remove such erroneous impressions. In a letter under the signature "Hydro-Carbon," which appeared in the Mining Journal on the 15th May last, it is stated that Mr. Leighton was amongst the first to embark in the manufacture of soda after the repeal of the salt duty—that he encountered numerous difficulties, for the most part of a private and commercial nature, arising out of the events of 1825 and 1826; but the escape of gases from the works, and the litigation consequent upon extortionate claims demanded for assumed damages, continued a source of annoyance and perplexity. Having accidently discovered the formation of ammonia, he regarded it as the most certain means of preventing damage from alkali works, and he resolved to apply himself to the completion of a process to ensure such a result. A train of untoward circumstances put a stop to the resparch and investigation necessary to determine the transpositions in the elements of the primary causes which were found to yield ammonia. During the period just referred to I was on terms of the greatest intimacy with Mr. Leighton, and, perhaps, enjoyed more of his confidence than any other individual. He was in the habit of closely examining the red-hot masses of rough alkali, or British barilla,

more of his confidence than any other individual. He was in the habit of closely examining the red-hot masses of rough alkali, or British barilla, as they came from the furnaces; these masses were composed of subcarbonate of soda, sulphuret of calcium, and the remains of coal or carbon. When one of these masses, just removed from the mould into which the fused material used to be drawn out of the furnace, was broken upon a moistened floor, ammonia was abundantly formed in the atmosphere above it; when no moisture was present ammonia was never produced.

Mr. Leighton tried various experiments, but one in particular proved very conclusive. He set a piece of cast-iron pipe, about 2 feet long and 1 ft. 4 in. diameter, upright on brickwork, forming a sort of ash-pit, with an iron grating at the bottom of the piece of pipe, and an arrangement to turn on steam into the ash-pit; he had some sulphate of soda decomposed by small coal in a furnace to form sulphuret of sodium, and had enough of this removed at a high heat to charge the pipe above-named to about one-third of its depth. A current of cold air was blown over the top of the pipe; steam being turned on, the current of cold air became fully sharged with ammonia, and continued so for a considerable time. The steam was then turned off, and the material in the pipe examined, when it was found to have been converted into a sub-carbonate of soda. Commercial and legal embarrassments put a stop to any further experiments, but I conceive sufficient had been done to warrant Mr. Leighton in pursuing the course he subsequently adopted. It was not, however, until he had had some experience with Kymer and Leighton's water-grate, using anthracite culm, containing a good deal of pyrites, "sulphuret of iron," that he determined, to his own satisfaction, the true theory of the formation of ammonia, which is that when sulphurets and nearly pure carbonaceous matter, like anthracite, are acted upon by heat, a blast of air and vapour of water, the resulting products are nitrogen, carbonic oxide, and sulphuretted hydrogen. If these are confined for a short space, and cooled down to a point at which sulphur will not ignite, nitrogen and sulphureted hydrogen combine into sulphuret of ammonia. A large quantity of cold air being now thrown in, and intimately mingled, carbonic acid is produced, which, decomposing the sulphures of ammonia, forms carbonate of ammonia, and disengages the sulphur. Mr. Leighton's original intention was to generate ammonia, and throw it into flues, to meet the muriatic acid passing off from furnaces in which salt is decomposed in established alkali works. His project not having been countenanced by the alkali manufacturers, he then attempted to introduce a process for formwas then turned off, and the material in the pipe examined,

ing sulphate of ammonia in connection with copper smelting, but was again disappointed. He has for some time directed his attention to the decomposition of gypsum to convert sulphate of lime, in the first instance, into sulphuret of calcium by means of small coal, and then to treat this mixture by the hydro-carbon process to obtain sulphate of ammonia. He then proposes to decompose salt by means of sulphate of ammonia, and thus obtain sulphate of soda and muriate of ammonia—the sulphate of soda to be sold to alkali manufacturers, and the muriate of ammonia to be used for various purposes in the arts, and as the active ingredient in artificial manures.—R. Wilson: Richmond-terrace, Clapham-road, July 23.

NEUTRALISING THE GASES OF SEWERS.

NEUTRALISING THE GASES OF SEWERS.

Sir,—Having observed, in a recent Number of the Mining Jose 21, a communication on the subject of destroying the gases generated in erg. I hope you will excuse my troubling you with some remarks upon the subject. I think it was in the autumn of 1849 that the Metropolitan Commissioners were induced to make experiments as to the possibility of frecing sewers from noxious effluvia by means of pipes communicating with furnaces, the draught of which would, it was reasonably supposed, by exhausting the air of the sewers, cause a current of fresh air to descend through the street gratings, and thus prevent the malaria arising from them in hot weather.

The plan was a very simple one, the principle being the same as that

them in hot weather.

The plan was a very simple one, the principle being the same as that employed in the ventilation of some of our coal mines, and, had proper precaution been taken, might, I doubt not, have been brought into general use. The result, however, was rather unfortunate. A pipe, some 10 in. (?) diameter, was laid from a main sewer in the Borough, and brought into communication with a furnace at Messrs. Anderson's soap-works. As soon as the communication was completed a quantity of gas, generated in the sewer, having obtained a sufficient mixture of atmospheric air to become explosive, fired at the furnace, descended the pipe, and blew up the sewer through the whole length of a street, in which the man-hole doors were blown out, and whence flame was seen to issue.

sewer through the whole length of a street, in which the man-hole doors were blown out, and whence flame was seen to issue.

For some time after nothing more was said about ventilating sewers by pipes laid into furnaces; but thinking the plan likely to be of service, if proper precaution was taken, I constructed a sieve or wire-gauze joint upon the principle of the Davy lamp, the introduction of which into the pipe, between the sewer and the furnace, would prevent the possibility of any explosion taking place. I had a model made at the time, which was explained a sewer of the service explosion taking place. I had a model made at the time, which was exhibited and approved by scientific parties, and which, if you desire it, I will send for the examination of any of your readers who may wish to see it. As the subject is of consequence in a sanitory point of view, I hope you will endeavour to keep it alive.—R. S. T.: London, August 4.

#### IMPROVED RAILROAD.

IMPROVED RAILROAD.

Sir,—I observe in your Journal of the 24th July an extract from the New York Tribune, describing an invention of a Mr. Carpenter for preventing locomotive engines and carriages from running off the rails, in the following terms:—"The improvement consists of a middle rail of iron or wood, running the whole length of the track precisely in its centre, and raised a foot above the side or bearing rails. Friction rollers are attached to the engine and cars beneath, to play upon the sides of the middle or guiding rail, whereby the motion of each car is steadied, and any tendency to fly the track at once arrested." This plan is identical with one proposed by ma in a letter to the editor of the Mechanics' Magazine in Nov., 1840, and published in vol. xxxiii. p. 566, of which the following is an extract:—" My suggestion is this, that between the rails, the whole length of the line, there should be faid a wooden rail (say, 6 in. wide), and to the front piece of the framing of the engine there should be fitted an iron wheel, with a deep groove in it—this wheel to run directly over the wooden rail, but not touch it, so as to cause no increase of friction. It might be applied to the hind part of the tender, and also to the carriages." The proposal, therefore, is by no means new, it having been suggested by me nearly 12 years ago, but, in all probability, Mr. Carpenter was unaware of the fact. We are told by the New York Tribune that experienced engineers have approved of the plan. At the time I first propounded the idea I was an inexperienced engineer, and past experience leads me to doubt its practical value. The returns of railway accidents show a very small proportion of casualties from enginees or carriages leaving the rails, and these may generally be traced to defective permanent way, or ill-judged attempts at cutting down the cost of maintenance.

Blaenavon Iron-Works, Aug. 2. — Thos. Dyne Steel, C.E.

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THE COMPOSITION OF LODES.

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Sirs,—Having perused the letter on "The Copper Trade," from your correspondent of Gray's Inn-square, I beg to inform him, that some two years since I endeavoured, through the instrumentality of your valuable Journal, to draw the attention of the copper companies to the facts contained in his letter, from my own practical observation of the different metallic compounds, more or less associated with copper lodes, both in their chemical and productive qualities, which are now entirely lost sight of. Whether any of the new companies have adopted a more chemical and scientific, and at the same time more profitable, modus operandi, I know not; or whether they follow the old adage—"I figuration of the state of the st

MINING IN WALES.

Lisheard, Aug. 2.

MINING IN WALES.

Sir.,—Your correspondent from Holywell, of last week, would appear to be anything but a practical miner, and one very little acquainted with mining statistics, or this mineral district, otherwise he would know it has not to become, but has proved to be, one of the riohest (I may say, without exception, the richest) lead districts in the United Kingdom for the last century. To bear out this assertion, I will give you a rough list of the productive mines; but first, by way of more fully explaining the Flintshire district, perhaps it is requisite I should give you a short geological sketch of the country, commencing at Talargoch, the north end of the limestone district. At this place the limestone to the south has been brought up 500 or 600 ft. on the great Talargoch veln, leaving the hanging side of the veln, as may be presumed, in its original position. This channel of limestone, running about magnetic north and south, varies in width from three to six miles, underlaid by the primitive clay-slate to the west, overlaid to the east by a partial bed of chert, varying in thickness from 300 to 400 yards, and underlaying the mountain shale and coal measures. In some places of this district, 30 miles from north to south, some parts have more chert than others, some containing more and some less silex, and in other parts a perfect grit, changed by what some of your learned correspondents will, I hope, explain. But to my present object—the chert district. This district, where fair trials have been made, from Talargoch Mine south to Moelgair, all proper trials in it have proved productive, yielding good profits. The longitudinal section of this district will stand thus—the coal measures underlaid by the chert, the chert by the bearing limestone, with partial beds of grey and ossilliferous limestone, and in places the Aberdor or cement limestone, going as deep as 40 yards appendicular below the surface. Neither of these secondary formations appear much below the 10 yard level. It now be of these junctions with the carboniferous limestone into the chert has so defined the district that a wayfaring man may not err, but, unlike surface pursuits, time and expense are required; thus the disgrace so often brought on mining in localities where, with laudable means and skill, capital would be certain, and at all times secure and available. The source of the Holywell stream is one of these cross courses, forming a junction with shale at a lower point of the cropping of the shale than in any other place to the south for 15 miles. This cross course is to be traced from Holywell to Massysafn, and is found to be under the bed of the River Alan for several miles, which may be considered the head of the wonderful Holywell stream. The constant junctions of these cross courses with the chert and limestone form the rich bunches of ore found in both, defining the district so nicely for trial, and confining it to about half or three-quarters of a mile from east to west, including both chert and limestone. The great and rich mines in this district worked and being worked are south from Talargoch, Talacre, Trelogan, Helway, Milwr, Coed, Panyrhenblas, Maeslygan, Parys Mine, Deep Level, Bryngwieg, Hendrewood, Mold, Fronfownog, Maesysafn, Westminster, Minera, and the Park Mines, as well as several smaller intervening ones, too numerous to mention isre, all of which have given large profits; indeed, the majority have made returns, and realised profits almost unparalleled; therefore, from facts such as these, it is to be presumed your correspondent is not a person competent to judge what the district is, or what mines are likely to become profitable, nor whether the Milwr-adventurers estimate the value of their recent improvements too highly or not, as he asserts he fears they do; still, as an interested party, I am inclined to think his remark was quite uncalled for. I merely write this, and hope I sm

not trespassing too much on your valuable columns, with a view of the Flint-shire district not being underrated, as your correspondent's words would imply it has yet to be proved a rich mineral one, thereby having a tendency to pre-vent capitalists from investing who are strangers to this district, where mines well selected and fully carried out rarely, if ever, fail to become profitable.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF MINING LAWS.

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Sin,-I have read with great pleasure your leading article of last week, the more so from the coincidence of my having in the West of England, about the more so from the coincidence of my having in the West of England, about the time—four penning your article, had occasion, during a professional consultation with a member of the Legislature, incidentally to broach the subject of the necessity of a legislative enactment to define and regulate mining adventures. Although it is not necessary for me to detail the particulars of the case which formed the subject of conference suffice it to say it was of such a nature as to exhibit in full force the uncertain position of parties, as regards their legal rights and liabilities, connected with a mining adventure; so much so, that the certainty at law was uncertain as to what was or what was not within the Cost book System—what that system was—what was or what was not within the liprisdiction of the Stannaries Court—whether such jurisdiction existed en both or only on one side of the Tamar,—for after all those knotty points had been discussed, until what was really the law upon the subject became "fine by degrees, and beautifully less;" and the question came to be discussed at last within the narrow compass of "whether a shareholder in a mining company was not, as regarded his liability, any thing but a copartner in a trading adventure. Now, when the nature and extent of the mining interest is considered, it will be admitted on all hands that the law regulating the same should at once be so-clear and explicit, that "he who runs may read;" and that doubts should not exist to retard those who would be otherwise willing to embark their capital in developing the mineral resources of their country. Like most of the institutions of our country which have required re-organisation, it will be found that the law regulating the mining interest was no doubt, when framed, well adapted for the then state of their country. Like most of the institutions of our country which have required re-organisation, it will be found that the law regulating the imining interest state, consisting of few individuals, residing in the immediate neighbo time your penning your article, had occasion, during a professional consultation with a member of the Legislature, incidentally to broach the subject of

WHEAL VOR CONSOLS.

WHEAL VOR CONSOLS.

Sir,—I have been informed that the company said to have been formed for re-working these valuable old mines, intend to erect two very powerful engines (90-inch cylinder), which will be sufficient to drain the mines to the bottom. There is no question or doubt as to the mines being rich beneath the present bottom, but it strikes me, and many others, as being very extraordinary that the late adventurers never tried the lodes which run through the land of Mr. Popham, near to the main lode and parallel with it. There are several lodes within a short distance of the main lode in his land. If a cross cut had been driven at a deep level to intersect these lodes, it is very probable that riches would have been discovered, so as to have kept the whole concern at work to this day, and for many years hence. It appears to me a strange oversight, unless the course taken (the neglect) be attributed to the suit instituted by Mr. Gundry's creditors against the adventurers, which, being successful and very expensive, disheartened most of them. It has been asserted by persons resident in the neighbourhood that the stopping of Wheal Vor was owing to this suit, and I believe it: explorations, or works of discovery, almost ceased. One of the first things to be done after the mines are drained, is to test those lodes in Mr. P. pham's land, which have been only touched near the surface, and I have no doubt success would follow. Meantime, immense quantities of tin would be raised from the old mines. The ground is hard on the lode, but the lode is large and rich, and worked down to a point. I would advise the projectors of the new company to confer with Capt. T. Richards, of Breage, as to measures proper to be taken for re-working.—S. Aug. 4.

# BOSCARNE MINES.

BOSCARNE MINES.

Sig.—Two months since a gentleman residing at Stoke consulted me respecting the above project, in which he had embarked, the capital being 60,000£ in 20,000 shares of 3£ each, and he could neither learn whether the whole or what amount had been paid up, nor in whose hands the funds were placed, what had been expended, or the progress making.

My reply was—write to the purser or manager on the mine, or to the office in London, and you are entitled to every particular. They celebrated, by a grand 7ête, the putting to work a 60-in. cylinder steam engine, purchased from Wheal Darlington, in Marazion, during March last. The mine is situate in a valley, almost unexplored, between Bodmin and Walebridge, where, by means of a smaller engine, they made a discovery below the 20 fm. level, and were desirous of prosecuting the levels below the 30 fathom level, which the increased steam power would enable them to do. It was desirable to see the lodes deeper, where they were expected to form a junction, and I wished all interested might meet with success. My estimate was that less than one-fifth of the capital named would suffice to give the concern a fair trial, and that having so large a number as 20.000 shares they ought to be 1£ each, instead of 3£, and remaining of that opinion, he has asked my consent to your publishing the same, in the hope that it will bring a reply from parties at head quarters.

Aug. 5.

EAST HALAMANNING MINE.

EAST HALAMANNING MINE.

Sir.—Desirous of giving every possible encouragement to legitimate mining, I hasten to inform you that, having gratuitously inspected this mine, I am inclined to pronounce it a very fair speculation, well deserving the attention of capitalists. There are several tin and copper lodes intersecting the sett, which is one of considerable extent, of great promise; and from one of the lodes lately cut, the miners are now bringing to grass tin of good quality. They informed me that a small parcel of tisstuff was sold a few days ago, and another parcel will be ready shortly. The fact that the Halamanning and Croft Gothal lodes run through this sett is important, as those lodes have yielded immense quantities of copper, and they are at work close to the western boundary of East Halamanning. If Captain Thomas had lived, no doubt he would have secured for Halamanning adventurers this land, situate as it is so near to their workings. The benefit, however, of the omission will be realised by East Halamanning adventurers. This mine is not far from the celebrated old productive mines of Great Work Consols, which stand at the east of it. Their present workings here are in congenial clay-slate, which rests upon the Godolphin Hill granite, a little to the east, about 30 ms. Hitherto, the operations have been carried on upon a very limited scale, owing to the mine being in very few hands; and no measures have been taken to enlarge the company. Capt. Mark Reed, of the Lewis Mine, is the manager, than whom a better miner does not exist in Cornwall—one who has been engaged—all of which were profitable.—Aug. 4.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

# UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Sir.—As you did not think proper to give insertion to my letter in reply to that of Mr. Parkman, in your Journal of the 12th June, I am glad to find by the report published in your last Number, that a proprietor then present mooted a subject, and fally bore out all I previously wrote as to the lack of mining ity glaplayed by Mr. Parkman in conducting the underground operations of the company. If anything more were wanting to prove the correctness of my assertions, Mr. Parkman's letter does it; and the waste of the company's funds in accomplishing the very works he points out as performed under his superintendence, further confirms it. The finances of the company testify also to the large amount recklessly sacrificed, and the shutting up of mine after mine at so serious a loss is the crowning proof. The chairman stating "that Mr. Parkman was under the control of Capt. Farrall, and deemed efficient by him, otherwise he had power to discharge him," does not assist the matter in the least, and I remain of opinion with Mr. Anderdon, Mr. Bailey, and a large portion of the proprietary, that Capt. Farrall, who has never set himself up as a miner, or offered his judgment on the subject to the company (although he may have Mr. Parkman "under his control"), cannot be the qualified individual to deem him efficient or otherwise.

The mining debts for the half-year amount to the serious sum of \$513,791 5 2. At the preceding half-yearly meeting, they were only \$510,260; consequently,

we are worse off by \$3531 than we then were, although \$12,339 has come in from Rayas: making a loss of \$16,370. By the last advices, I find that the owners of Rayas have derived a farther profit in three months exceeding \$10,000—a third part of which is payable to the company. This is directly in opposition to what Mr. Parkman predicted—viz: 1 fhat the buscones "during the five months wanting for terminating the contract, had ample time to exhaust the sources of profitable produce, and had exhausted the sources during the term in which the company had the greatest participation therein." Having convicted himself in so glaring an error, it only remains for Mr. Farber to cut La Luz vein "within the territorial possessions of the company," and then Mr. Parkman will stand dead beat. I have a strong presentiment not only that he will do so, but also share a handsome profit with the company. Owing to the oversights and want of judgment on the part of their agents on the spot; and having more confidence in the talent of those now acting for the owners of Rayas, and in face of what Mr. Parkman has asserted, I record ny confident opinion that they will be able, from profits derived from Rayas Mine, to continue to pay us a regular quarterly and handsome dividend. Nunez. Islington, Aug. 5.

IRISH MINES-KENMARE.

IRISH MINES—KENMARE.

Sir,—I only yesterday obtained your Journal of the 24th July. Your correspondent on the subject of the Kenmare and West of Iroland Mine is thoroughly right in matter, and essentially correct in principle. This is indeed a good property, marred and impeded by gross mismanagement and neglect. Thus far I agree with him; but when he terms the property sacrificed, I differ from him. The directors have, in truth, much to answer for. The mine (small thanks to them) has yet much to answer with.

I doubt not that it will be attempted, at the approaching meeting, to "pooh, pooh" this and similar observations, as "ignorant impatience." or as the growling of some discontented and disappointed shareholder. Be it so. The important question still remains (sternly repeated, I hope, at the meeting)—have we or have we not ample cause for our disappointment and discontent?

Your correspondent (too leniently, I consider) remarks upon the "relaxed magination" which characterises some parties in connection with the undertaking. I hold it better not to "syllable black deeds into smooth names," but to state at once the fact, that some there are amongst them who are open to the accusation of at least lending their countenance to the dissemination of wild theories and delusive reports.

Since the last meeting several months have elapsed; at one end of this interval we have the pledges and the promises, at the other the achievements of our sapient directors. The most potent, the head and front of these politic signors, he in whose absence the rest of the corps, if not defunct, are, at any rate, functus officio, will, I dare say, on inquiry, be found to have been for the last six weeks besporting himself in electioneering pergrinations, or some kindred foolery, awagering about "honour" and "conscience" and "important trusts confided to him," and similar twaddle.

"To show how worthy, thus his power displays;
To show how worthy, thus his power displays;

"To show how trusted, thus his power displays; To show how worthy, thus his trust betrays."

"To show how trusted, thus his power displays:
To show how worthy, thus his trust betrays."

The last four months, which I perfectly agree with your correspondent ought to have redeemed from this mine 50 per cent, of the capital embarked in it, have been, by the deplorable supineness, if not the culpable negligence, of the directors, I fear all but totally unproductive. But one cheering fact remains. We know the right stuff to be there—and that, too, in most unusual quantity, and of most uncommon richness; and in the interim, its market value has been week by week improving. And so, as good luck will have it, we shall not sustain nearly the extent of damage that our "profound and admirable" directors have so wantonly exposed us to.

Then, again, there is some talk of a change in the directory. As any change can hardly be for the worse, it is fair to assume that it will be for the better; and certainly the names spoken of afford some guarrantee, at least, for respectability of character and honesty of purpose. Whether there will be energy and capacity sufficient to repair the wrongs we have sustained is another matter. As regards the dividends, there are two ways of meeting the question; for question (with shame be it spoken) it still is. First, we have the 4000 and old unappropriated shares, the property of the company. These shares, all paid up, if not now appropriated in the form of dividend on the 15,000 shares held by the public, must, at the meeting on the 13th instant, be formally and distinctly carried to the credit of, and be estimated amongst, the assets of the company. Now, this is one point that the shareholders must not lose sight of. The other way of meeting the dividend is by anticipating the realisation of what we know to be almost immediately forthcoming, and which, but for supineness and mismanagement unparalleled, would have been realised long ago. Again, your correspondent is undeniably right, in insisting on the more frequent calling together of the shareholders at general meetings: with min

# MINES, PROSPECTUSES, REPORTS, AND PUFFS .- No. IV.

• We have to apologise to our friend, Celt-Miles, for the unavoidable omission of his interesting communication; but we feel bound to afford space for the following extract, as having reference to the Kenmare Mines, the meeting of shareholders taking place on Friday next:—

interesting communication; but we reci bound to anord space for the bandwing extract, as having reference to the Kenmare Mines, the meeting of shareholders taking place on Friday next:—

"I have noticed, with considerable surprise, the unaccountable attack of 'Anon' on the management of the Kenmare Mining Company. If he forms his deduction from any previous observation of mine, I must say that he has committed a great unintentional error, or that he has, from private and interested motives, advanced an accusation which is contrary to truth and justice. Although a non-interested party, I deem it my duty to assert that no mine, either in Ireland or elsewhere, has been conducted with greater energy or superior skill than the "Kenmare," since it came into operation under the management of the present company. It may very naturally be supposed that previous to its suspension the late proprietors raised all the ore within the sphere of their explorations, and that, consequently, it became requisite to prosecute and extend the workings in depth. That such has been done scientifically and successfully, the present improved state of the mine affords ample proof; while it is but an idle assumption, or a mere chimera of the brain, on the part of 'Anon,' to assert 'that, with proper management, the Kenmare Mine would already have returned the whole amount of capital to its shareholders.' This is an idea too monstrously ridiculous to be entertained for a single moment. I might ask 'Anon' from what part of the mine the ore was to be got, or whether he would have declared dividends out of the capital, in order to drive up the price of shares fictitiously, and thus make assumed profits and artificial dividends, at the expense of confiding dupes? Such conduct is neither correct or justifiable; and yet a declaration of a dividend was proposed at the last meeting! I therefore consider that the present charge of 'Anon' is intended to bear on the meeting advertised for the 18th August; but I would advise the shareholders to preserv

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—The proceedings consequent upon the winding up of this company were resumed on Monday before Master Richards. The claim of Mr. Von Uster, the late secretary of the company, amounting to 1180l., was gone into at some lengh, but was ultimately adjourned. The case of Mr. Hutchinson was next considered; he had been previously placed on the list, but claimed to be struck off upon the ground that the transfer of the shares to him was in blank. This case was also adjourned.

INNEY CONSOLS COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY -INNEY CONSOIS COPPER AND SILVER-EAD MINING COMPANY—This mine, which a former company worked from 1844 to 1848, is situated in the parish of South Petherwin, in the county of Cornwall, on the road to Bodmin, five miles from Launceston. The sett is about one mile from east to west, and the same distance from north to south, in which two lodes have been opened on—one composed of copper ore and gossan at surface, and the other a promising copper lode, from 3 to 4 ft. wide. An adit was driven on a caunter lode, containing the logical part of the same days the surface convent of the same days are the convent of the same days when the former convent of the same days are the same and the appearance were copper lode, from 3 to 4 ft. wide. An adit was driven on a caunter lode, containing silver-lead, by the former company 60 fms., and the appearances were so encouraging that an engine shaft was commenced, and sunk 20 fms. out of 40 fms, where it was expected to cut the lode; the water increased so much that it overpowered the wheel, and the parties being unable to go to the necessary expenses, the works were suspended, and an ultimate forfeiture of the set took place. The lodes are in a light blue killas, one mile and a quarter from the Caradon granite range, and the lead contains from 50 to 72 cos. of silver to the ton of ore. It is now proposed to form a company to re-commence operations, with a capital of 4096 in paid-up 17. shares—1500. to be held as working capital, 400 to the lord, and the remainder to the promoters, in consideration of 1500 already expended, and expenses of procuring the sett. It appears to be the opinion of most practical miners that there is no doubt of the ultimate success of the advanture. Capts. Spargo, Pyke, Davey, Luke, and Gripe have reported upon it, and agree in general detail as to the value of the property. The fact that iron tools left in the water of the mine for a single night became encrusted with copper shows it to be highly impregnated with mineral, and as the dues are moderate (1-15th), and as an outlay of 500 t is considered ample for an efficient engine, pitwork, and to bring the mine into successful operation, it may be considered a promising undertaking.

MARRIED,—On the 5th inst., at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, by the Rev. R. S. Cummins, John Henry Murchison, Esq., eldest son of the late Hon. Alexander Murchison, of Springfield, Jamaica, and Eigin, N.B., and grandson of the late Patrick Copland, L. L. D., to Louisa, only daughter of the late Henry Husey, Esq., of Brighton, and step-daughter of James Hutton, Esq., of Mooregate-street, London.—Marsing Post.

FENTON POTTERY, COAL AND IRONSTONE MINING COMPANY. The second half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the Storey's-gate Tavern, Westminster, on Thursday.

THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said they had met, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement, to receive the report and statement of accounts, for which they courted all investigation. He must give notice that there were several gentlemen in the ro who had no vote, because they had not paid the last call on their shares. He

tigation. He must give notice that there were several gentlemen in the room who had no vote, because they had not paid the last call on their shares. He trusted that all scrimony and offensive language would be avoided. From the report submitted to them, they would see that the directors had not been idle; and they would find that they had had many difficulties to encounter. After the Secretary (Mr. Falk) had read the advertisement from the Mining Journal convening the meeting, the report was read—the substance o which is as follows:—The affairs of the company were now steadily progressing, though some persons connected with the property had been detected in plundering it to a very considerable extent. Several anonymous letters had been written to the bankers and furveyors of the company; in some instances, proceeding so far as to request that goods and materials should not be supplied to the works. Workmen had been tampered with, and a wide conspiracy, accompanied with all sorts of intrigue and shuffling, had been fortunately discovered, and those connected with this nefarious system ejected. The Truck System had been encouraged; large sums paid for carting of coal, materials, &c., at the expense of the works, with a view of gain to those individuals. To so great a pitch had, this arrived, that during a period of nine months, through mismanagement and other causes, 156 tons of clay were used, producing goods to the amount of 3097t. 18s. 8d.; amount of wages, 1624t 9s. 9d.; coal cartages, 6091. 10s. 8d.; mill goods, 403t. 7s. 3d.—2637t. 7s. 8d. While, in the other account, this item was charged alone nearly 100t. for 172 lbs. weight—thus showing that, in a space of nine months, goods to the amount of 3097t. 18s. 8d. were manufactured; whilst in three months, under new arrangements, 2025t. 4s. 4d. This fact speaks for itself, and further comment is unnecessary. It would be for the shareholders to see whether the country directors had or had not fulfailed their duties as efficiently as the London board. Through t

and private.

Mr. Milner proposed, and Major de Kretschman seconded, that the report
be received, adopted, and circulated amongst the proprietors.

Mr. Planu (of Longton) inquired why he was not entitled to vote, he having
said two of his calls?

The Charman said he had not paid his third call.

The CHARMAN said he had not paid his third call. Mr. FALK read the clause in the deed empowering the directors to forfeit he shares, or, subsequently, if they thought proper, to make arrangements iith the defaulters.

Messrs. James Andrews, of Fenton, and George Pinchbeck, of London, were lected directors; and Mr. William Falk, the secretary, was elected managing irector, in the place of Messrs. William Plant, Frederick Carey, and John Lamilton.

Hamilton.

The accounts showed—Expenditure: rent, payment of wages, materials, &c., 3550/. 4s. 4d.; balance to profit and loss, 353/. 1s. 2d.—Receipte: cash and bills for sale of stock, 2599/. 11s. 8d.; rent for cottages, 34/. 5s. 10d.; balance of stock, 786/. 19s. 6d.; materials, 532/. 8s. 6d.

It was arranged that in a fortnight a meeting should take place, in order that Mr. Plant might lay before the board the claims of the country share-holders, so that they might, if possible, be arranged.

Mr. JERINGHAM proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which the latter acknowledged in a suitable speech, and the meeting separated.

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CORNWALL.—Vast as is the amount of mineral wealth which has for centuries enriched mankind and rewarded enterprise and perseverance, from the prolide deposits of Cornwall, it would appear her resources give as yet no token of approaching barrenness, but that her stores seem to be comparatively inexhaustible. New veins are continually being found, and fresh discoveries made, calling forth the energies and securing ample remuneration to the industrious and enterprising. Among the numerous commercial adventures to which the attention of the speculative have been applied, perhaps there is not one which gives more profitable results than mining. Undoubtedly closely connected with many hazardous positions, it becomes attractive in proportion to the increasing risk; but with the guiding lights of science at hand, and following out the various operations with spirit, perseverance, and judicious economy, no pursuit holds out more lucrative prospects, enriching its supporters, and giving employment and plenty to (the labouring population. The neighbourhood of Bodmin, so long generally neglected, is now engaging the attention of the mineralogist and miner, and bids fair to hold out to the enterprising some of the most tempting speculations of the day. An important discovery of a beautiful gossan lode, of great promise, producing copper and lead, has been made in virgin ground, in a property belonging to John Hooper, Esq. a valuable sett of which has been secured by Messrs. J. Best, Collom, and Co. This subject, at the present moment, absorbs the public attention, and is the theme of general comment. Great hopes are raised of increasingly rich discoveries; the mines in the locality are ovidently improving, and new sets are daily being taken up, which causes a healthy excitement, and will, doubtless, give fresh vigour and impetus to the inhabitants.

Charstow (near Exeter).—This district becomes more important daily. Six steam engines are now at work upon the same lode

taken up, which causes a healthy excitement, and will, doubtless, give fresh vigour and impetus to the inhabitants.

Christow (near Exeter).—This district becomes more important daily. Six steam engines are now at work upon the same lode, and the buildings for the seventh commenced. From south to north for an extent of five miles, active operations are going on upon the great lead course, and all the mines held by wealthy companies. The Exmouth and Adams are turning out good quantities of lead ore; and as these mines have been purchased by the present companies of wealthy individuals, who worked them as private concerns, little is known of them; but it is to be hoped the sales of ore will be made public in future. This certainly is most desirable, as information to those who wish to invest capital, as well as to give a fair opportunity to any one who may, from time to time, desire to realise. There were no advertisements of either of these companies, which embrace six mines, and every share was taken and subscribed for almost before the plans were matured and the leases signed. This speaks volumes for a district comparatively new. The practice on the part of some landlords of demanding considerable premiums for setts upon this lode (and which was assented to in some cases), we are happy to add, is discontinued, now that they find bond fide mining is the rule of the neighbourhood. New leases are being obtained for the Dunsford and Lawrance Mines, which are upon the same lead course as the Hennock, Exmouth, Adams, and Christow, being north of the latter; and the characteristics of the lode leave no doubt of its being as productive in these setts as any of the others. The Dunsford and Lawrance are separated by the River Teign, and have hitherto been worked by two companies, which led to disputes about the water power. They are now held by the same company, and will be worked as one concern. A very powerful water wheel, with pumps, &c., are on the spot, and the whole River Teign at command for pumping and other pur

Co., of Mongate-street, London, and, from every prospect, they are likely to prove very rich. It is also reported that Mesara Bennett, Carr, and Co., are about to work Wheal Venton and adjoining mines in this neighbourhood, including the Dachy lands of St. Michael's Mount. These mines have long been considered to be of great value, and numerous attempts have been made to obtain the setts, but until now without success. Many tons of rich copper ore have been broken from these lodes in Mount's Bay during low tide; one of them is from 12 to 18 ft. wide, strongly impregnated with copper near the surface.

The DEVON GREAT TINGHOFT MINE (North Bovey) sold to the Union Tin Smelting Company (Beeralston) a parcel of tin ore on the 22d July, which realised more than four times the sum that was put upon it by an agent who, some time ago, inspected the mine, and gave a report upon its merits in a very mischievous manner, and without the slightest reason for so doing, he being entirely unknown to either the adventurers or the agent. He said he was well acquainted with the sparry bottoms at Poldice: that he may be, but it is now evident he knows nothing of the value of Tincroft Mine, North Bovey.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS HAVE EFFECTED AN ASTONISHING HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND PILLS HAVE EFFECTED AN ASTONBULG SO IN ABBIGERS THAT THE FACULTY PROMOUNCED INCRASHE.—Rob Parlett, mariner, of Walsoken, near Wisbeach, was afflicted with a drendful abac in the arm; he had been two years in a hospital abroad, and for a considerable in one at home, without receiving the least benefit, and at last was given up by faculty, who pronounced him to be incrusble; but after using Hollowsy's ment and pills for a short time, the wound was completely healed, and his has permanently restored. This can be attested by Mr. Abraham Catlin and other spectable inhabitants of the parish of Walsoken.—Sold by all drugglets, and at it Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

# SOLS COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, COUNTY OF CORNWALL,

In 4096 parts, or shares, of £1 each.

CONDUCTED ON THE "COST-BOOK" PRINCIPLE.

OFFICES,—10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI, STRAND, LONDON. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

To be chosen at the first general meeting.

Devon and Cornwall Bank, Launceston, Union Bank of London, Pali Mall East,
SOLICITOR—Thomas Thompson, Eq., 18, Size-lane, London.
AGENT OF THE MINE—Capt. P. Jenkin, Gunnis Lake.

Punser-Mr. John Bennett, Southpetherwin. SECRETARY-Mr. R. T. Molyneux, 10, Buckingham-street.

SECRETARY—MR. A. T. Molyneux, 10, Buckingham-street.

This MINE is situated in the parish of Southpetherwin, about five miles from the town of Launceston, on the high road to Bodmin, and held at 1 15th royaity.

Inney Consols was worked by some private parties until 1848; they commenced operations in 1844, and continued working four years, during which time they drove an adt 60 fathoms on the course of an east and west lode, and cut a very good and promising branch of copper ore. The lode also contained silver-lead ore—in fact, the whole of its character was so encouraging as to induce the proprietors to commence an engine-shaft, with a view of intersecting the lode at a depth of 40 fms. The shaft was consequently sunk to a depth of 20 fms. and a cross-cut driven 6 fms. towards the lode, when the water suddenly increased to such an extent that it was found impossible to proceed without a water-wheel. The shares, however, being only in a few hands, who were unwilling (or, rather, unable) to incur the whole expense of the necessary machinery, a suspension of works occurred, which lod, ultimately, to a forfeiture of the sett, after £1500 had been expended thereon.

By the increase of water the tools were inundated, and when taken up from the chard, after having remained in the water only one night, they were coated with copper, proving that the lode was rich with copper ore.

The lodes are in a blue grey killas, or clay-slate, and about a mile and a quarter in a direct line from the Caradon granite range.

It is the opinion of most practical miners, that the ultimate success of the mine is beyond doubt, more particularly as a great caunter lode, carrying large stones of silver-lead ore, has been discovered within the sett. Ample water power can be procured, and it is estimated that a wheel, equal to a 60-inch cylinder steam-engine, may be erected, leats out, and all the necessary pitwork put in, for an outlay of £500. It is, therefore, determined to recommence operations at Inney Console, and a company is proposed

sett, and prospectuses, apply to Mr. John Bennett, Southpetherwin; to offices of the company, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, London; and to Messrs. lyneux and Co., 34, Threadneedle-street, City, where specimens of the ore may seen, and every information obtained.

Annexed are reports of five different mining agents of known experience.

#### CAPT. SPARGO'S AND CAPT. JOSEPH PIKE'S REPORT.

Annexed are reports of five different mining agents of known experience.

CAPT. SPARGO'S AND CAPT. JOSEPH PIRK'S REPORT.

We beg to hand you our report of this mine, which is situated in the parish of Southpetherwin, and is about one mile north of the noted grantle hills, called Killmar and Ox Tor, and about five miles due east from the Great Wheal Rough Tor. This mine was first opened by Messrs. Gill and Randle, bankers, of Tavistock, under the superintendence of that most celebrated agent, Captain Henry Brenton. This company opened a pit, about 9 ft. deep from the surface, on the lead lode, ont of which they returned about a ton of lead, the produce of which was 52 ozs. of silver to the ton, after which the lead brought £14 per ton. This company would have gone on vigorously, but by reason of the landholder claiming such high dues as one-tenth, they abondoned it. The sett was then granted to another company, who drove a cross-cut upwards of 20 fms., and cut a most splendid copper lode underlaying north, and its longitudinal direction is about 10 south of east. They then drove on the course of the lode about 3 fms. east of the cross-cut. The average size of the lode is about 4 feet whee, impregnated all through with spots of yellow copper ore, and good atones of copier ore can be broken. The remainder is a gossan flookan, which indicates strongly for a good copper lode. The stratum is a light blue killas, which of course, is congenial for copper. They then pitched an engine-shaft, to intersect the lode, at the depth of 40 fms., in sinking which, at 8 fms., they intersected an other copper lode, about 4 feet wide, impregnated with copper, fookan, and spar. This lode rans parallel with the above, and underlays north. They then sank the shaft to the depth of 20 fathoms, and kept the water by the power of a horse whim. Now, to this level, they drove a cross-cut south, in order to cut the south lode about 6 fms., and, by so doing, they cut a large stream of water, so that they were obliged to abandon it. This water

before it can be brought to light. We can only say, we believe this mine to be a very fine speculation.

CAPT. DAVEY'S REPORT

Agrecable to request, I have inspected this mine, and have to report very favourable appearances of produce of copper all through the mine—in fact, I procured, while underground, some very fine specimens of copper ore, which I send, from the principal lode, and some good gossao, prian, flookan, and other kindly materials, from sundry other parts of the lode; on the whole, of what can now be seen at the mine. I pronounce it a very kindly mine, well worthy the attention of speculators to carry out. It appears that, from driving a cross cut in the 20 fm. level, towards the lode, a sudden issue of water from that level stopped that work. The power of horse whim and barrels not being adequate to remove the water, indicates that the cross cut is near a lode, and from its being porous, may be considered a very kindly token of a great improvement in depth. I find the sett is very extensive, east and west, and it is also sufficiently so north and south. I have carefully surveyed the levels for procuring water power from the river, and ame glad to inform you that a water wheel may be erected, 30 feet in diameter, 4 feet in breadth, to work at any season of the year. This power will be equal to patthe mine 50 fms. deep. I have also measured the distance for a leat required to be cut, as well as the channel required to be cut, as well as the channel required to be cut, as well as the channel required to be cut, as well as the channel refused of the pattern of the charge of such, as well as the building and erecting a wheel, as described above, rods, bobs, pumps for the depth of 30 fms., and other necessary materials, for the complet on of the machinery, and find the amount, in total, will not exceed £500. I consider that the most feasible plan you can adopt is, to apply such machinery immediately, and I trust the favourable anticipation I have of the result will be realised. I shall be most happy t

CAPT. H. LUEB'S REPORT.

Agreeable to your request, I have inspected the inney Consols, in the parish of Soathpetherwin, in the county of Cornwail. I find an adit has been driven about 50 fathoms on the course of a large lode, which has produced very good ore for silver-lead. I have broken some out of the lode, and dressed it myself, and find it produced, for lead, 18 in 20; for silver, 72 ounces per ton. The copper ore is of good quality; but as yet a sufficient quantity has not been raised to carry to market. From the general character of the lode throughout, I find the late company commenced an engine shaft, to take the lode at a deeper level, which I find has been sunk about 20 fathoms, and a cross-cut extended towards the lode 6 fins. but the water issuing through the country from the lode, increased so fast, that caused them to abaution the attempt of seeing the lode at that level with the horse whim and barrels then at work; still you have the advantage of creeting a water wheel of sufficient power, and a supply of water, to prove the mine at 30 fathoms deep, or more, which I should it ecommend to be done, believing that the parties who lay out the capital for the same will be satisfactorily rewarded.

CAPT. JAMES GRIPS'S REPORT (OF ST. ANN'S, CORNWALL).
This sett is situated near Two Bridges, in the parish of Southpetherwin, and ex-This sett is situated near Two Bridges, in the parish of Southpetherwin, and extend over a surface of nearly one mile in length, and three-fourths of a mile in breatth; royalties one-fifteenth. Two lodes, bearing east and weat, have already been discovered—one underlaying south at an angle of 20°, andjis about 14 ft, wide, composed of copper ore and gossan; the other is a copper lode, from 3 to 4 ft, wide, and underlays north at an angle of 48°, on which lode an adit level has been opened about 30 fms. In length. The leader of the lode is on the footwall, and from which I broke some copper ore of very good quality; it is a very strong masterly vein, and the appearances are very encouraging. From the indications, I entertain an opision that this lode will yield very productively. These premises possess the advantage of a permanently powerful stream of water, which can be applied to drive a wheel of 55 ft. diameter, and the breast 4, 5, or 6 ft., as may be required, which will be sufficient power to drain the mine of water to a considerable depth, and enable the proprietors to realise, at comparative little expense, when compared with steam power.

# LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.

To the Committee of Inney Consols Mining Company GENTLEMEN, —Please to allot me shares in your company, for which I engage to pay on, or any less number you may allot, and to conform to the rules and regulations of the company, according to the Cost-book System.

Your obedient servant,
Reference
Name
Occupation or profession
Address.

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Mr. KNIGHT offers his SERVICES as a SHOET HAND WRITER, to report Law Proceedings, Arbitrations, Meetings, &c., upon moderate terms. By means of an efficient staff, Mr. Ruthi can promise more than ordinary dispatch. A whole day's proceedings prepared for the Press, or Law Stationer, in a few hours.—118 Chancery-lane.

ALTARNUN CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINES

MEAR ALTARNUN, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

ON THE COST. BOOK SYSTEM.

In 4000 shares, of £2 each (of which 2000 shares are for sale), deposit 10s. per share, and the remaining 30s. to be paid (if all required) in quarterly instalments of 10s. each.

At present in 1000 shares, held by 17 proprietors.

According to the cost-book of this mine nearly £5000 has been expended, including April cost, 1852, and its works have been carried on for several years by less than the above limited number of proprietors.

The leases are from William Vere Fane, Esc., the Rev. William St. Andrew Vincent, and George Giles Vincent, Eagras, for 14 years, from the 25th December, 1847 (but renewable) at 1-15th dues.

At a general meeting of the adventurers, held on the 31st July, 1859, the following resolution was adopted:—

That the number of shares be now increased to 4000, consisting of 1000 old and 3000 new, of which 3000 shares, 1000 shares shall be apportised to the old adventurers peccording to their respective holdings, and the remaining 3000 shares disposed of at £3 per share, an alternative the shares of a steum-engine and other requisite machinery and for a working capital, and that the said capital shall be raised by a deposit of 0.8 per share on allotment and by three instalments of 10s, each, payable every three months, if so much capital should be required, otherwise the amount is not to be called up. There being 76 out of the 1000 old shares forfeited for non-payment of calls, and held by the company, the sale of these shares, on the basis proposed, will, approximatively, illustrated the present labidilities of the nine, which are otherwise unimportant.

Act called Trewint Marsh (which has been sold at £57 per ton. The richness of the shares were the shares and the basis proposed, will, approximatively, illustrated the shares of the shares of the same of the country of the count

Mr. Adam Murray, F.G.S., M.R.I., &c., who has superintended the workings of the mine for nearly the last two years, has from time to time reported to the adventurers on its highly favourable prospects, but has always contended for the application of steam power as essential to its development.

Capt. James Hosking, who has so much reputation as a practical miner, and who is acquainted with the district, has also made a highly favourable, but lengthy report—all which will be found in the prospectus issued from the office.

# THE DUKE OF CORNWALL CONSOLIDATED TIN MINING COMPANY. In 4000 shares,—Conducted on the "Cost-book" Principle.

In 4000 shares,—Conducted on the "Cost-book" Principle.

COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM WILLS, Esq., Totnes, Devon

WILLIAM BROUSE, Esq., Carlton-terrace, Harrow-road

JOHN HEXT, Esq., Westerland, Maridon, Devon

H. PEARCE, Esq., Connaught-place, Edgware-road

Bankers—Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, Totnes and Exeter.

PURSER—George Stranger, Esq., Holne, near Ashburton.

SECRETARY—Thomas Fuller, Esq.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,—51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

This mine is held under leass direct from the Duchy of Cornwall, for 21 years, at 1-18th dues, and is situated on the castern boundary of the Forest of Dartmoor, near the junction of the East and West Dart River, being distant six miles from Ashburton. The set is very extensive, being 2\frac{2}{3} miles long on the course of the lodes, and 2\frac{2}{3} miles wide; is bounded on the south and east by the East and West Dart River, and on the west from Cherry Brook, there being a perpetual and anaple supply of water for all requisite purposes, such as pumping, drawing, and dressing the cres, and good facility for carriage of materials, &c.

Cherry Brook, there being a perpendicular and seed of materials, &c.

Thore are several lodes traversing in an east and weat direction running through the sett, from which considerable returns have been made, the tin being of the richest character, and producing on an average £50 per ton.

A matter of the greatest importance to the economical working of the mine is the possession of unlimited water power, equal to the utmost requirements of the mine, being commanded by two water wheels, stamps, pumps, rods, &c., of sufficient power to carry on the operations upon a more extensive scale, and to place this mine in a profitable and dividend paying state.

To carry out these views effectually, the present proprietors propose to issue 1000 shares of £1 each, the proceeds of which are to be placed for the future working of the mine, which is considered ample for all purposes.

Application for shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, and to the following brokers:—J. R. Thomas, Esq., Bristot; John Clark, Esq., Southampton; Thomas Sandford, Esq., Extert, Messrs, T. W. Fillet and Co., Hull; and G. Stranger, Esq., Hoine, near Ashburton.

\*\*\*Reports from fully competent agents were published in the Mining Journal—copies of which, with detailed prospectuses, can be had at the office.

# DS TOWN CONSOLS MINES,— SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN, CORNWALL. Divided into 12,000 shares—£2 10s. each.

Divided into 12,000 shares—£2 10s. each.

W. TURNER, Esq., Clarges-st., Piccadilly | GEO. ABBOTT, Esq., Wadebridge, Corfiwall THOS. HACKET, Esq., 26, Birchin-lane | JOHN MILNES, Esq. Rochdale, Lancashire CHARLES GOLD. Esq., Fensbury Lodge, Wandsworth

BANKERS—Commercial Bank of London.

SOLICITOR.—P. G. Greville, Esq., 42, Lombard-street.

BROKERS—Messrs. Shewell and Sons, Tokenhouse-yard.

SECRETARY—Mr. Charles J. Eley.

OFFICE,—4, ADAM'S-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

These mines are very extensive on the course of the lodge, and are held in the course of the lodge.

Solutions—R. G. Graville, Esq., 42, Lombard-street.

BROKERS—Messars. Shewell and Sons, Tokenhouse-yard.

OFFICE,—4, ADAN'S-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

These mines are very extensive on the course of the lodes, and are held under lease rom the Rev. H. Molesworth St. Aubyn for 21 years, from the 29th day of October, 1891, at 1.18th dues. The metallic productions of the sett equal that of any district in the county. There are numerous mines surrounding the company's grant, that have yielded immense returns and profits. The extratum is clay-slate, or killas, being most congenial for minerals, and easily wrought. The roads are good to the shipping port of thayle, where the producet of the mines will be shipped, and from whence the carriage of congenial for minerals, and easily wrought. The roads are good to the shipping port of thayle, where the producet of the mines will be shipped, and from whence the carriage of congenial for minerals, and easily wrought. The roads are good to the shipping port of thayle, where the grant of the carriage of congenial for minerals, and easily wrought. The roads are good to the shipping port of thayle, where the grant of the carriage of congenial for minerals, and easily wrought of the carriage of congenial for minerals, and the carriage of congenial for the carriage of congenial for the carriage of congenial for the carriage of the carriage of congenial for the carriage of carriage and carriage and carriage the carriage of the strength of the carriage of th

FAIR HEAD HARBOUR COMPANY.—The project of an harbour of refuge, and for commercial purposes, at the north-east extremity of Ireland, and accessible at all times to the heaviest tonnage, has been most cordially entertained by the mercantile interests both at home and abroad. Its first impetus arose from the comparatively small cost of carrying it out by the plan of Mr. W. H. Smith, which received the only reward in Class No. 7 at the Exhibition. A glance at the map will show its desirableness, not to say its vital necessity. A now truly hazardous channel to the north and east of Scotland, Londonderry, Limerick, &c., will become a safe and rapid course, by which vessels from Giasgow, Liverpool, and elsewhere, bound to the United States, Canada, &c., may quicken their passage by nearly a week. We are gratified to add that there exists not a doubt of its success, and that engineers and contractors of unquestionable within a short period of time. This done, a vast field of mineral wealth will be opened up over the north of Antrim, and another practical means of benefitting the sister kingdom will arise.—Merning Herald.

# Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—In the 100 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, we have driven north through a part of the lode, which is good for copper ore: but we find it to be a separate part of the lode to that which No. I winze is sunk on, consequently we are still driving north. No. I winze, east of this shaft, is sunk 8 fms. ander the 90, and cannot be sunk deeper on account of water; the men are driving west to meet the 100 driving north. The lode winze is worth from 70. to 80. per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze east is worth quite 30. per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze east is worth quite 30. per fm. The lode in the 100, west of Wyld's shaft, is worth about 18. per fm. In the 99 we are driving west of flookan on the south part of the lode, which is producing good stones of copper ore.

APPLEDORE.—Since last week we have driven the cross cut about 6 ft.; the ground is somewhat harder than it has been, and the water very much increased; this is proceeding from a sparry branch, which we cut this day (5th inst.) The lode in the south end is rather smaller, being now I foot wide, composed of flookan, mundic, and spots of lead.

and spots of lead.

BLAEN CAYLEN.—The lode in the engine shaft continues very good, from which we are raising from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead per fathom, with about 5 tons at surace, and the deep sallt is now driven about 16 fathoms. The store house and smithy will be completed by the end of next week.

BORINGDON PARK.—Murchison's shaft has been sunk since last report

BORINGDON PARK.—Murchison's shaft has been sunk since last report about 2 ft. In the 15 fm. level east there are no material alterations to notice; the lode still carries a little lead, but not enough to save; I intend forcing on this end as fastlast possible, to intersect the caunter lode we went through in the adit level, and. at which point we broke some good work, and under which we may reasonably expect a great improvement; going west the stopes are still nundicy, and carry more lead than in my last. The pitch west of Hitchins's shaft is still turning out some good work, and where this is a most extraordinary lode for mundic and lead; the work coming from here has surprised a great many of our miners, as well as every other person who has seen it, and who confidently affirm we shall meet with great success as we go deeper.

seen it, and who confidently affirm we shall meet with great success as we go deeper.

BOTTLE HILL.—Our setting day was on Saturday last, and the places set as follows:—A stope in the back of the 50 fm. level, west of Fiszey's shaft, by six men, stented the month, at 21. 18s. per fm.; this is a good stope for tin, worth from 301 to 401, per fathom for the ore. The next is a piece of ground to be stoped in the bottom of Vigne's shaft in the 34 fm. level; this is set to six men as a bargain, not by the fathom. The next is a winze to be sunk by six men in the bottom of the 34 fathom level, set at 71. 10s.; in this winze we have a good lode, worth 201, per fathom. I then set an end to drive west on the course of the lode in the 50 fm. level; this end is in the level which the ancients left standing to the south of the old level, set to aix men, at 31, per fm. for 6 fms.; in this place we have a large lode, tinny, but not rich. The next is the 28 end, to drive west on the course of the lode by four men, stented I fm. set at 61. 18s. per fm. This ends the setting, as we are obliged to suspend the stopes cast of Josiah's shaft for a little time, to clear away the stuff which is already broken. The new stamps will go to work some day this week. All our other work is going on well. The engine and drawling machine work satisfactorily.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The lode in Hallett's engine shaft sinking under the 20

BRYN-ARIAN.—The lode in Hallett's engine shaft, sinking under the 30, is 5 it. wide, composed of clay-slate, with a mixture of black-jack and lead ore. Joseph's lode, in the deep adit level south, is 7 ft. wide, from a foot to 18 in. of which is a mixture of ore. The shaft sinking from the surface on this lode is down 4 fms., and much the same in appearance as in the adit level.

same in appearance as in the adit level.

CEFN GWYN.—The lode in the engine shaft, sinking under the 10 fathom level is 5 ft, wide, with a mixture of ore for 1½ ft, wide, yielding t ton per fm.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—In the cross cut north of Fatwork shaft, we have intersected a branch of tin and copper ore, 1½ in, wide, exceedingly rich, particularly for tin. From the indications presented, 1 am of opinion the main lode is not distant; this branch, no doubt, has split from the lode, which we hope to prove soon. At the new shaft we are still cross cutting, and are now in the lode about 4 ft.; the tin on this lode, in the east part of the mine, made generally about the middle or south part, which point we do not expect to arrive at for some time. The lode in the stopes varies in size from 4 to 7 ft. wide, producing as usual. At diagonal shaft the lode is 13 ft. wide, producing some rich work, being far superior to any I have before seen in this part of the mine. The lode at Buckler's is 6 ft. wide, and at Blue Borrow 12 ft. wide; at both places much the same as before reported. From the three last-named shafts we have as yet been able to stamp but little work, our stamps being kept on nearly all the time on the work from the new shaft. However, I am glad to inform you that we have put Werry's new stamps to work with 15 heads, and are now making the bed, &c., and shall commence stamping some of the work from the neart art of the mine to-morrow (July 30). We have also commenced cutting timber for another new wheel and stamps at Hicks's, which will be carried forward with as little delay as possible.

CHRISTOW.—The engine shaft is down 16 fms. 3 ft. 9 in. from surface, and

at Hicke's, which will be carried forward with as little delay as possible.

CHRISTOW.—The engine shaft is down 16 fms. 3 ft. 9 in. from surface, and the ground still favourable for sinking. I am doing all I can to get the shaft sunk as fast as possible. I have discharged the greater number of labourers, and have only two at work, making a drain to carry the water to the mill brook. Our carpenter and smith will have completed the greater part of their work by the 14th of this month, after which we shall only require the smith a part of his time, and the carpenter will only have to come a day or two when his services are required.

COPPER BOTTOM.—In the 40 fm. level, driving west of May's shaft, the load is 18 in. wide, composed of a soft soar, mundle, and yellow ore. In the 30 fathom

lode is 18 in. wide, composed of a soft spar, mundle, and yellow ore. In the 30 fathom level, driving west of (Gendall's shaft, the lode is 30 in. wide, composed of quarts, mun-dle, and yellow ore. The lodes in the above levels have greatly improved during the past week, and I hope to be able to give a more favourable report of them in a short time.

week, and I hope to be able to give a more favourable report of them in a short time.

CREETOWN MINES.—On No. 1 lode, in No. 2 end, the lode is 1 ft. wide unproductive, but there is a change of rock come in. In No. 3 level the lode is 5 ft. wide with fine rich branches of ore throughout, yielding 1 ton per fm.; in No. 1 stopes, over No. 3 level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with a small branch of ore. No 2 stopes are yielding 1½ ton per fm.; in No. 3 stopes east, the lode is 12 in. wide, yielding three-fourths of a ton per fathom. We have commenced to drive a cross-cut to intersect No. 2 lode, 11 fathom's behind the presend end, as it will save a good deal of driving, and cause better air. We shipped yesterday 53 tons of copper ore for Swansea.

are. We shipped yesterday 53 tons of copper ore for Swansea.

CUBERT UNITED.—The engine shaft has been sunk during the week 3 ft. being now 3 fms. 2 feet below the 43 ft. being now 3 fms. 2 feet below the 43 ft. being now 3 fms. 2 feet below the 43 ft. being now 3 fms. 2 feet below the 43 ft. being now 3 fms. 2 feet below the 43 ft. being now 3 fms. 2 feet below the 43 ft. being now 3 fms. 2 feet below the 43 ft. being now 4 fms. 2 feet big, and 1 ft. being now 4 fms. 2 feet big, and 1 ft. being now 4 fms. 2 ft. being now

DEVON AND COURTEMAY.—The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 70 fm. level is not so good as last week. We have not cut the lode in the 70 west. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 60 fm. level is a little improved, and we have commenced cutting through the lode at Rundle's, and find it is spotted with ore, mun-

lic, and lead.

EAST BORINGDON.—The plat at Annie's shaft is not yet completed; in sutting the plat we have intersected a branch, composed of spar, mundle, and lead, which trained the lode where we went through it in the shaft, and which is underlaying faster than the lode, and will drop into it about 3 or 4 fms. below our present depth, which I consider to be a good indication. We have holed the rise in the adit level east to the 10 fm. level, and have commenced driving on the end, where the lode is large and very west, composed of spar, mundle, and lead, and is of a very promising appearance. Our ributers still continue breaking some good work.

EAST WHEAL CROPGE The post's part of the lode in the 22 west of

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The north part of the lode in the 32, west of that, occasionally produces rich stones of grey ore. The wheel pit is completed, the tale in its place, and the wheel putting together.

shaft, occasionally produces rich stones of grey ore. The wheel pit is completed, the axle in its place, and the wheel putting together.

ESGAIR LEE—Our setting day was on Saturday. The engine shaft is sufficiently deep to cut the plat in the 20 fm. level, and we have set the summen to take up the small lift, and to put down the 3½ inch lift, at 33, the bargain, when we shall recommence cutting the plat and dividing flown the shaft. The 10, east of the cross course, on the caunter lode, is let to six men, 6 fathoms stent, or the month, at 51, per fm. The lode is of a more promising character, and we think, from its general appearance, is soon likely to improve. A winze is set to sink below the deep adit to six men, 6 fms stent, or the month, at 41. 10s. per fm.; this is to ventilate the level below, and to open ground for stoping. The deep adit, east of Tomkin's rise, on the caunter lode, is set to four men for the month, at 41. 10s. per fm.; for the last 7 or 8 fms. driving we have been carrying the south part of the lode from 4 to 6 ft. wide, producing mundle, blende, and small branches of ore; but in order to prove if any more lode had been left standing, we put the men to turn north, and after removing 1 ft. of slate and spar, we intersected the orey part of the lode, through which we have proceeded about 3 ft., but have not yet cut the north wall. It being a good mixture of ore for about 3 ft. wide, and looking promising, Capt. Collins, one of the Frongoch agents, inspected it on Saturday, and very much approved of its general appearance, and considers it to yield full ton of ore per fm.; and in order to open on the same, we have put four men to drive east and four men; and in order to open on the same, we have put four men to drive east and four men, and in order to open on the same, we have put four men to drive east and four men, and in order to open on the same, we have put four men to drive east and four men, and four open ground of the stoping authelent water for crushing it, we have suspended the st

EXMOOR ELIZA.—The shaft is down about 6 fms. below the 36 fathom level; the lode in the bottom has a leader, from 1 to 2 ft. big, producing very good work for copper, and the remainder is spotted with ore throughout the width of the shaft; the size of the lode is not known, neither the north or south walls having been seen. The tribute pitches are looking well; and there are several piles of good work on the floors, and a quantity broken ready for hauling. We hope to be ready for the first sampling in about a month.

sampling in about a month.

GREAT BRYN.—Lelean's lode in the back of the adit is subject to floors of hard capel, and will leave no profit after expense of stamping; but the end east on the same lode is productive, and discoveries will most likely be made in this direction which we could not anticipate in the back. The back will soon be in the alluvial soil, while on the other hand, driving east we have great elevation of ground, and we find by our dialling we shall cut Kernick's lode by driving on the tin lode 3 fms. 5 ft. east.

engine house is up, and the shaft progressing below the adit. We have arranged to set the shallow adit to drive south, and by computation and measurement we have about 18 fms. to cut the great tin lode on the south part of the sett.

15 fms. to cut the great tin lode on the south part of the sett.

GUKUS.—The shaftmen have cut down the engine shaft, altered the pitwork, and will begin to shak the engine shaft under the 20 fm. level on Monday (Aug. 9). We have commenced driving the 20 east and west on Guskus lode by four men, at 31s. 6d. per fm.; the lode is of the some quality and character as last reported. We have cleared the old men's bottom over the 10, on Martin's lode, west of the engine shaft, and are driving west on the lode at 35s. per fm.; lode pow in the end about 6 inches wide, producing a little copper ore and tinstaff. We have driven about 2½ fms. east in the 10 fm. level by two men, at 30s. per fm.; the lode is more than 3 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore and tin. Stainsby's shaft is sunk nearly 10 fms, below the adit level, and we are now driving east in the 20 fmm engine shaft. We have driven about 3 fms. south in the 10, towards Stainsby's shaft, the ground a little stiffer than when we commenced.

HALAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL.—Yesterday (August 4),

reduced prices to these of last month. A new pitch was set to the west of Orchard shaft in the back of the 40 at 22. 9d. in 14. The stopes are to se worked at 4s. in 14. In two for three weeks a sufficient dupth with the arrived at in Omine. The 46 mil in this course few it through all the fiel every grow. The 30 and 40 ends at Buzzo's contain good lodes in each, about 26 wide in the 50 mil of 150 and 40 ends at Buzzo's contain good lodes in each, about 26 wide most brilliam prospects in this place—two fine the back to the lode, and have left the aame all in whole, so that we have the most brilliam prospects in this place—two fine the bank to the Fark engine—shaft, in which level lote in the back and bottom there he bank to the Fark engine—shaft, in which level lote in the back and bottom there he bank to the Fark engine—shaft in 40 mil to 164; this level will be cleared with all possible speed, so as to presure the ore spoken so highly of by the old men as to be found in abundance—some ore from the ore spoken so highly of by the old men as to be found in abundance—some ore from the ore spoken so highly of by the old men as to be found in abundance—some ore from the ore spoken so highly of by The day which amounted to 610 tons. During the last month agental improvement has taken place throughout these mines, and the deeper the same a two worked the more produchle will be the results.

KLLBRICKEN.—Particulars of our setting on Saturday last:—Gallven's of driving in the 20 fm. level, set to six men, at 71. See, per fathom—lode proor. A stope of Joseph Clune, and 6 fms., above the stopes if one of the driven of the driven on make the driving in the 20 fm. level, set to six men, at 71. See, per fathom—lode proor. A stope to Joseph Clune, and 6 fms., above the stopes if m., by ske men, at 64, per fathom—lode producing 25 ewts. per fathom. Set to drive to unwater the old working 1 fm., per ske men, at 77. See per fathom. Set to drive to unwater the old working 1 fm., per ske men, at 77. See per fathom. No The still b

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easier. In the 10, west of winze, the lode is very kindly, and producing a little tin. The prospects are encouraging.

SOUTH PLAIN WOOD.—Within the last two or three days an alteration has taken pisce in Nicholson's shaft; there is much softer killas by the side of the lode; the lode continues about 2½ ft. wide, with much more mandle, spetted with ore. I never any the lode and the ground by the side of it look so promising before; there is also much better ground in the cross cut driving south from Gabriel's shaft; it is softer, with strings of mundle and spar crossing the end; and the water is much quicker.

TOKENBURY CONSOLS,—Since last report we have forked 8 fms. below the 55 fm. level; the hollowness of this lode about the level deterred our forking considerably, owing to so much water falling in. Our engine is working 10 strokes per minute in the shaft; the pumping gear and pitwork is working well. The men have completed cutting the shaft plat, and are now fixing pitwork, xc.; we hope to get all complete for sinking this month. The ground appears to be softer on the east lode in the 22 fathom level, and we are now breaking some good black ore from the back of the adit, on the east lode.

TREBERLL CONSOLS.—We have cut, through the lode north of engine

complete for sinking this month. The ground appears to be softer on the east lode in the 22 fathom level, and we are now breaking some good black ore from the back of the adit, on the east lode.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—We have cut through the lode north of engine shaft, and are pushing onward by six men as fast as possible; we have driven into it more than 10 ft., which has produced in throughout; its size cannot now be ascertained, but from the size of the lode where it has been seen in other places in the mine, we are likely to have 6 ft., or porthaps more, to get through it; its appearance at present is quite a favourable as ever. Our depth at this point is only 8 fathoms below surface, which is as seen as any of the workings yet seen. It is right to presume that greater depth will improve the lode in quality, and from the present appearance of it in different parts of the mine is very likely to do so. We have a good engine on the mine which will draw the water and stamp the work for years to come. We have also spare pitwork, which is new, to put us down to more than 20 fm below surface—the present price for cutting through the lode is 10.1 per fathom; of course, after it is cut through it can be worked more casily. We are sinking on the south part of the lode in the eastern department. The St. Gengo adit is progressing in good ground; present price for driving, including wheeling and drawing, 25s. per fathom—the level requires some timber, though not much.

TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny shaft, the lode in the 120 fathom level is 4 feet wide, worth 71. per fm. In the 107 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 74. per fm. in the south end, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 14. per fm. In the 92 fathom level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10. per fm. In the rise in the bottom of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10. per fm. In the rise in the bottom of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10. per fm. At the north mine, we have nearly completed the necessary work in Sulth's shaft, and expect by tomo

69 tons, for four weeks.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—The 100, at Garden's, is cross-cutting south to prove the lede. In the 100, east of Christoe, the lode is greatly increased in size, being 4 ft. wide, with plenty of mundic, spots of ore, and looking kindly. By dislining the 90 and 100 fm. levels, west of Garden shaft, and laying it down on paper, I believe the principal part of the lode is still to the south, in the 100 fm. level. We have, therefore, set to drive south to ascertain it; we drove some time since 2 fms., and think we have 2 or 3 fms. more to drive.

to drive south to ascertain it; we drove some time since 2 fms., and think we have 2 or 3 fms. more to drive.

TRELOWETH.—The ground in the engine shaft continues hard. The lode in the 55 west is 4 feet wide, principally capel. In the 45 west we have a cross course, west of which as yet we have not seen the lode.

VALE OF TOWY.—The lode in the deep adit, south of Nant shaft, is small and poor, but the ground is favourable for driving. The lode in the stopes south of Field's shaft, and north of Clay's engine shaft, will produce from 7 to 10 cwts. of lead per fm., working at 12s. per fm. Bouville's shaft is being annt below the deep sdit, ground casier for sinking, and a more favourable appearance for lead. The pitman and assistants are dividing and casing the engine shaft and faing footway. The engine house and stack are completed, and ready to receive the engine. The carpenters and smiths are making capetan and shears. Our dressing purposes.

WEST GOGINAN.—The lode in the engine shaft, sinking under the 30, is 6 ft. wide, with a mixture of clay-slate, jack, mundle, and lead ore, more of the latter han we have seen since the slaft commenced from the level above. The ground in the 30 cross-cut is much the same as last reported—favourable for driving. The lode in the ew shaft, slaking from surface, is 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mixed with clay-slate, and spotted with lead ore. WEST POLGOOTH AND HEWAS UNITED—We put the engine to

WEST POLGOOTH AND HEWAS UNITED —We put the engine to work last Saturday, and find it goes on very satisfactorily; I consider we have made great improvements in it. I hope to get the mine drained in a week, and commence our exploring operations.

our exploring operations.

WEST UNITED HILLS.—The engine shaft is down nearly to the 25 fm. level below adit; everything appears favourable in regard to the ground, and I trust we shall cut a course of copper ore on reaching the lode at the 35 fathoms. We commence to cut the plat at the end of this week. I am happy to be able to inform you of a great discovery on the new lode in the end driving in the 11 fm. level; the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of gosann of the rehest nature, and a leader of solid lead on each side of it; it produces also occasional rich stones of black and yellow copper ore, and, taking it altogether, is a very important discovery, which may lead to great results; this lode improved only yesterday (August 2). I will write you again this week. All other matters are going forward much as usual.

proved only yesterday (August ?). I will write you again this week. All other matters are going forward much as usual.

WEST WHEAL ALFRED.—We have succeeded in draining the water to be 37 fm. level; this end is extended west of Mexico shaft 34 fms., and we shall at once origin to drive it and the 37, east of engine shaft. In the 30 west there is a large lode, yielding good stones of copper ore. The new engine house will be finished in another formight, the weather permitting.

WHEAL ADAMS.—The 85, south of engine shaft, is producing full 1 ton of lead per fathom, is exceedingly wet, and has drained the 72 quite dry; also the water coming from Wheal Exmouth is going down before it reaches our engine. We have began to clear the bottom of the 73 fm. level, where ore will be raised forthwith. At the adit, or north shaft, our new pitwork is completed, and works well; the shaft will soon be down another lift, as it is in good ground, and near 7 fathoms below the brace. We have nearly finished stripping the old levels, and have taken a large to of timber theorefrom.

WHEAL ANNA CONSOLS.—The south lode, in driving east, is much improved; it is now a strong powerful lode, 4 foot wide, 2 feet of which its good work for the; she tin ground gone down under the adit on this lode is further east, and there is every reason to expect a still further improvement. The north lode, in driving west, is

also improved; it is producing some good, work, and is better in the bottom of the level than in the back. We have out Thomas's lode; it is about 18 in, wide, some this it, but not rich; we expect to drive some little distance on the lode before we reach the tin ground. It is very pleasing to see this mine opening so well; but very few infant mines can present such favourable prospects, and it is the opinion of all who have seen it, that it will make a profitable and long standing mine.

can present such favourable prospects, and it is the opinion of all who have seen it, that it will make a profitable and long standing mine.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—The north lode in the 35 east is 3 ft. wide, producing upwards of 2 tens of copper ore per fathom, worth 6f, per ton; west, it is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, worth 7f, per ton. The winze below the 35 west is holed to the 50; we have commenced sinking another winze (Hancock's), below the 35 west about 16 fathoms from the one just completed, the lode in which is 4ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 7f, per ton. The vinze below the 35 west is holed 50 cross cut south, on the great south lode, is composed of spar, mundic, capel, and spots of ore, a vary kindly lode. The ground in the 50 cross cut south, on the great south lode, is composed of spar and killas, without any change since last week. The new lode, north of the north lode, lately discovered, is 5 ft. wide, underlaying north 15 in. in a tm., and composed of spar, mundic, and good gossan. WHEAL BAZELY.—The champion lode is from 10 to 12 in. wide, underlaying north, and bearing 100 north of west, producing gossan, mundic, prian, and fluor spar—the stratum being beautiful bright blue killas. The western (north and south) lode is 24 ft. wide, underlaying west about 2 ft. per fathom, producing gossan, prian, and apots of mundic. The central lode is 15 in. wide, with every indication favourable to allver-lead; the eastern lode is full 2 ft. wide, with gossan and flookan on the castern wall.

WHEAL CREBOR.—On Saturday last, our setting day, the following bars.

spar—the stratum being beautiful bright blue killas. The western (north and sonth) lode is 24 ft. wide, underlaying west about 2 ft. per fathom, producing gossan, prian, and apote of mundie. The central tode is 15 in. wide, with every indication favourable to silver-lead; the eastern lode is full 2 ft. wide, with gossan and flookan on the castern wail.

WHEAL CREBOR.—On Saturday last, our setting day, the following bargains were let:—A pitch to the west of Odger's winze to the back of the 12 fm. level, by two men, at 5s. at in. it., ditho to the back of the doep adit, west of Dolie's rise, to two men, at 13s. 4d. in 1/.; a cross cut north in the adit, west of the great cross course, by two men, at 5s. for fm.—stented 1 fm., or cut at lode. The 12 end west by six men, at 13s. per fm., to have 9/. for stoping a piece of ground east of the winze; the 12 fm. level to drive east on the south lode through the cross course, by two men, at 2s. 10s. per fm.—stented 2 fms. The 34 end to drive west, by two men, at 2s. 10s. per fm.—stented 2 fms. The 34 end to drive west, by two men, at 2s. 10s. per fm.—stented 2 fms. or cut the lode. All the wheeling at Rundle's, by five men, or as many more as may be required, at 10s. 15 per month. All the filling and landing at Rundle's, by two men, at 4s. 9d. per fm., according to the men's measurement. The course of ore in the winze below the 12 fm. level is just as last reported; the lode in the 12 end is improving; in the easiern end we commenced driving yesterday; we have good stones of ore in the lode, which is about 4 feet wide, of a very promising character. I believe we shall have a good lode in this end shortly. The other parts of the mine are just as last reported this week; it will be a powerful as well as a substantial one. Our engine, pitwork, &c., are in good working order.

WHEAL ELIZABETH.—The lode in the adit level, driving west on Hewas lode, is increasing in size and quality, being 23 ft. wide, of a very promising character, impregnated with tin throughout. The new s

mines on the Devonshire side of the lamar River.—RIGHAS FRAUE: Aug. 8.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—In stoping east of the sump winze, in the 40, the south lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 3½ tons to a fm.; in the same level cross cut, north of the south lode, on the cross course, we have had a large stream of water, and expect to cut the lode in a day or two. In the 30, east of engine shaft, firlying towards Bates, the north lode is 10 in. wide, ground poor; in the same level cross cut north, driving towards the new north lode, the ground is hard. The shaftmen are still cutting the plat in the 50 fm. level.

in the 50 fm. level.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—Since my last report, we have holed the cross cut north of Dare's shaft to the 20 fm. level, and kept down the water, which the engine is making good progress in forking of, and I hope in the course of a week from this time it will be in fork to the bottom. The stopes in the back of the 10 fathom level, on the copper lode, are just as last reported on, but there is an improvement on the lead lode. We took down our silver iode at the eastern point of the horse on Monday last; we broke one bag of rich quality, and five of second quality, but the lode is not looking quite so well at present. We have not been able to get on any further with our crusher and stamps than we were last week, the castings not raving been forwarded until last evening (August 3), but hope we shall make good progress this week. I have not received any offer for the last two parcels of siver ore sampled as yet, but expect to have one today or to-morrow.

stamps than we were has week, the castings not raving oeen forwarded until last evening (August 3), but hope we shall make good progress this week. I have not received any offer for the last two parcels of siver ore sampled as yet, but expect to have one today or to-morrow.

WHEAL MARY ANN CONSOLS (Lydford).—The prospects of the Raddon copper lode continue without any material alteration, being principally composed of gossan, spar, and capols, and at times runs of killias. On the copper lode, at Mary Ann, we have a very striking alteration for the better; the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of peach, capels, spar, and good stones of ore, a box of which I shall forward to your address on Monday next, and which has to-day (July 21) been broken. The operation in connection with the water wheel, on the Raddon lead lode, is going on satisfactorily.

WHEAL MAY.—The lode in the 50 east is 2\( \frac{5}{2} \) ft. wide, composed of spar, white iron, and very good stones of ore, I am pressing on this end with six men as fast as possible, in ore ground, which I expect we have 4 or 5 fathoms more to drive. The iode in the 20 is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, prian, flookan, and spots of ore.

WHEAL ROBERT.—We have opened on the south lode about 2 fins.—a fine lode, 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) feet wide, with a beautiful gossan on the back, taking out large stones of coated ore, as much as one man can lift. On the north lode whave fine spots of yellow ore; this lode is getting larger, and looking well. I have taken the men from sinking on the middle lode, and put them on the south lode, as the water is very quick. There is great excitement round about us, seeing us raise such fine stones of ore.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—In the 93 fm. level, east of boundary engine shaft, the lode as a fleely to form a junction in depth.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—In the 93 fm. level, east of boundary engine shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 10.7 per fathom; the same branch west of flookan is worth 11.7, per fm. in the 83, east of Allen's shaft, the branch is

lode which is appearing on the north side of the shaft, and producing good atones of tinOur tribute department looks well.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—The lode in the middle shaft is about 3 feet wide,
containing capel, quartz, mundic, and occasional spots of ore, in which 3 feet has been
sunk during the past week, making the whole depth 22 fms.—ground rather hard for
progress. The north lode engine shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 17 fm. level, in which
18 in. of the north part of the lode is being carried, composed of capel, mundic, prian,
and in places some good stones of ore—altogether very promising.

WHEAL ZION.—In Vivian's engine shaft, we have got through the floors
of spar, and are now sinking in more favourable junky killas. The shaft from surface is
22 fathoms 2 feet—water not increased. The character of Lemon's shaft has somewhat
changed since last report. The flookan is now thickly mixed with white sugar spar,
amongst which we have found this week several prills of yellow ore. The peach is decreased, and has spots of yellow and small vefus of black ore in it. Now and then we
pick up from off the burrow stones of yellow ore and mundic embedded in the black
oxide. The fron pyrites has much increased—in fact, it can now be seen in any part of
the shaft; nearly lying on the wall of the champion lode is a knuck of spar, prettly imprognated with yellow and black ove. These droppers, which may now be said to be
amalgamated, occupy the whole width of the shaft (5 ft.), and even extend to the north
beyond its limits. The air, by means of the pipes, is now good. The water about the
same as last reported.

WOOD MINE.—The lode in each end at the south shaft is looking well, WOOD MINE.—The lode in each end at the south shaft is looking well, producing excellent work, and laying open good tribute ground; on seeing this part of the mine looking so promising, I thought it advisable to put 12 men to drive in the 16 mine level on the course of the lode—six men to drive north, and six south, being of so proming appearance at the White Bock Wood shaft; the lode is of a very promising appearance, producing some good stones of lead and copper ore, well deserving of trial. It was considered that the best method to be adopted was to drive an adit level, to intersect the lead lode, at the depth of 25 fms. from surface, which is 14 fms, below the present workings; but as the adit level will take so long a time to be driven. I would advise the company to sink the same shaft that Is now down to the depth of 11 fms. from surface, as we have driven a shallow level for ventilation, to enable us to sink 19 or 15 fms. deeper.

# FOREIGN MINES.

LINARES MINES .- The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas : Poso Ancho, Linares, July 24.—At the engine shaft, sinking from the 55 to the 65, the lode has just presented itself on the north side, containing in the small part of it yet seen a good branch of lead. An object of great importance which I expect we shall obtain by having the lode in the shaft, will be the facility in our future sinking, and the consequent more rapid development of the mine in depth. The 65, west of San Anton, con-

tains a large lode, of a kindly nature, and worth I ton of lead one per fin. The 35, west of Shaw's shaft, has been communicated with the level driven east from Las Nieves winse, and the men are now occupied in squaring the level; this will render available some tributs ground. The 55, east of Shaw's shaft, is hard and poor. The stopes east of San Anton, in the 58, are worth 3 tons per fin., the lode rather hard. La Casualidas wisses, sinking under the 45, in advance of this ond, and now down 7 fins. 2ft., is worth 3 ton per fin.; the same level, west of San Juan, is at present unproductive; cast of La Esperanza it is worth 3 tons per fin. The 31, towards Thorne's shaft, is in hard ground, with a small leader of lead ore, not to value. Driving east of Thorne's shaft, the lode is worth 4 ton per fin. In San Juan and Field's shafts there is nothing new to notice. In the cross cut in the 31, east of La Esperanza, driving to cut the north lode, the ground is kindly, containing eccasional stones of lead. The section and ground plan of the workings, which I am advised has been dispatched from Cadiz, will, I trust, enable you to thoroughly understand the relative positions of all our operations.

Lead ore weighed in, 52 tons: total in stock, 376 tons.—Pig-lead smelted, 30 tons: total in stock, 483 tons.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.-[Received Aug. 2.]

Cobre, June 30.—We have secured Taylor's shaft in the 32 fm. level with strong timber, and fixed an 8-in. bucket lift in the cistern, and another to bottom, so as to go on with sinking the shaft.

Angeilla.—Discovery shaft has continued to improve, and we are putting aside all the lode stuff for dressing. The ore, which is of rich quality, is scattered in a beautiful quartz and gosann. The aid to Perseverancia lode is distant 24 fms. from Discovery shaft, and its course westward is 12 to 15 fms. from the shaft. We have now turned the end directly towards the shaft, which is nearly as deep as the level, and shall push it with all possible speed.

#### UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION .-

with all possible speed.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—

Guanaxualo, Juse 28—Mixe of Raxas.—The operations of the owners in this mine had been attended with more success within the last few weeks. The second quarterly liquidation of accounts would take place at the end of the month, the probable amount of profit on which period would be over \$10,000, a third of which belongs to the company. Jesus Maria v Jose.—Four workings have been simultaneously carried on throughout the month—viz., the respective frentes of San Pable and La Nakividad, the pozo of San Apolonio, and the work of ventilation. In the first named frente, or end, the vert is poor and narrow, with some favourable appearances in the class of rock, and occasional stones with a trace of silver. Cross cuts will soon be required to determine whether there may not be other portions of the voir which have separated insensibly, and become more important than that being traced. In La Natividad, which has advanced it varas, the voin has varied, being at times poor, and at others giving some good stones of ore. The pozo is being carried down upon the vein, and a small hilo, or thread of rich ore, had been met with, which had widened somewhat in going down. In this work 16:50 work had been met with, which had widened somewhat in going down. In this work 16:50 work is described in the second of the despated of the despated of the college of a service of the second of the despated of the college. The carried on this A Gaand.—The extreme hardness of the rock had limited the distance driven by Mr. Tarket throughout the month to 14:40 waras, and no voin had yet been reached. Nevertheless, the entire aspect of the mine was such, at the date of the despateh, as to lead to the belief of a very close proximity to the lode, and Mr. Furber was of opinion that the coming week would develope something decisive on the point.

Finances in Mexico.—The available asset brought down to the 26th of June was \$12,019 4, exclusive alike of liabilities and current expenditure.

#### LEWIS MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Salvador House, Bishopagate-street, on Saturday, July 31st,

PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the report of the directors, the agent, and Capt. Floyd (of Tincroft), were read as follows:—

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the report of the directors, the agent, and Capt. Floyd (of Tincroft), were read as follows:—

The directors have called you together, in accordance with the rules by which the company is governed, in order to lay before you the accounts for the past 12 months. As the mines have not been so successful during the last as they were in the preceding year, it was considered desirable to have them inspected, and a practical judgment had of the operations which have been carried on during that time, not so much for the satisfaction of this board as for yours, the directors having every confidence in the ability, Judgment, and constant supervision of Capt. Reed, Capt. Floyd, of Tincroft, was deputed, and undertook this duty; his report, together with that of our agent (Capt. Reed), will be read to you. The accounts for the past 12 months will be submitted to you; there is a small balance against the mine, but the directors do not think it necessary to make any earl, feeling that it will speedly be disclaraged by the returns from the mine, increased quantities of ore being anticipated, as well as good prices. It is right to mention that a large outlay has been made on the permanent works, and charged to the past year's account, such as a convenient house, which has been built on the mine, for the residence of the superior agent, which has cost about 3001. A new bolier for the pumping engine has been aded to the stock, move capstan and stamps' axis also. These extra costs amount to nearly (0004. It will be recollected that at the last general meeting the directors stated they had taken leases of the dirigh set stimulation of the past year and the same time, it was stated that, having added a large extent of new garden and Mars. Hope and Colehance to Marsham and Marsham and the captain and the captain of the region of taking or declining such interest as he is entitled to on this understanding in the outle of taking or declining such interest as he is entitled to on this

have a larger engine in that locality, to the more effectual working of the mine.

CAPTAIN ELOYD'S BEFORT.

July 28.—The engine-shaft is sinking by six men and three boys, down about 4 fathem below the 90; the lode is 14 foot wide, composed of spar, &c.; on the north lode the 9 is driving west by three men, lode 1 foot wide, unproductive; east by four men and for boys, lode 2 feet wide, opening good tribute ground. The north lode, in the 30 east fron the in shaft, is 9 inches wide, and opening tribute ground. Praced's shaft is sinking by six men, down 6 fms. below the 60, and hope to communicate to the 70 fm. level by the end of this month; there are two cross-cuts diving south at the 90, to intersect Praced and the south lode, which will be done in a month; another cross-cut is driving south at the 70, from Praced's shaft, to intersect some branches recently discovered, and which fall in with the north lode at the 80 fm. level. In conclusion, I beg to say that it is my firm conviction the branches falling off from the south has greatly improved the main lode; and I douth not, with the judicious management and constant perseverence axis bited at the Lewis mines, that before long they will resume their former position; and, am happy to say, that no fault can be found with the management, and every thing throughout the mine is quite satisfactory.

The statement of accounts showed;—

Costs for twelve months, ending April . . . £14,633 17 3

Costs for twelve months, ending April ... £14,633 17 2
Dividend in July, 1881 ... 500 0 0
Directors strendance, 2004.; London management, 2004.;
anditors, 44. 45 ... 404 4 0 −£15,538 1 2 
 andltors, 41, 45.
 404
 4 0 - £15,538 1 2

 Balance last account
 £ 315 17 4

 Black tin sold
 14,454 8 0

 Copper ore sold
 205 2 7

 Arsenic sold
 55 5 6

 Old materials sold
 7 12 1

 Discounts, interests, &c.
 78 13 4 - 15,116 18 19

Leaving balance ...... £ 491 2 4

The CHAIRMAN observed that the accounts had been audited and signed. No call was requisite, as the present prospects and returns would speedly clear off the balance. The mine had yielded a profit, but it had been absorbed by extra expenditure in a new boiler for the pumping engine, new capetan, stamps' axle, and a residence on the mine for the superior agent, all of which would benefit the company. With respect to the Gurlyn sett, of which the directors had taken a lease for 21 years, it was deemed the most satisfactory way to work that ground separately, the boundaries of the Lewis sett being already extensive. Every shareholder should have the opportunity offered him of taking or rejecting a similar or less interest in the one that he held in the

a circular to which effect would be forwarded to each. He concluded ing that the reports and accounts now produced be received and adopted, was carried unanimously, as were the other resolutions, which appear advartising columns.—The thanks of the meeting werepresented to the an and directors, and the meeting separated.

#### dem Batents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

sining motive power.

8. Starkey, Clapton, for improvements in machinery for washing minerals, and sepa

5. Starkey, Clapton, for improvements in machinery for washing inherits, and separating them from other substances.

J. G. Potter, Over Darwen, Laneaster; and M. Smith, of the same place, for certain improvements in the manufacture of carpets, rugs, and other similar fabrics.

W. Ackroyd, Birkanshaw, near Leeds, for improvements in the manufacture of yarn and fabrics when cotton, wool, and silk are employed.

W. Hetherington, Hansworth, near Birmingham, for improved machinery for stamping or shaping metals.

. Chancery lane, for improvements in the construction of wheels for

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

y, Fakenham, safety sea-bathing machine.—Richards and Company, Bishops, gold washing machine.—H. E. Thompson, Oxford street, portable metallic.
G. B. Davies, Hullfax, coat.—W. Dray and Company, London bridge, both

# Current Brices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, August 6, 1852

ENGLISH INC	м.	per	. 7	on	ENGLISH COPPER.		
Bar an I bolt a		25			Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. b per ton £102	10	0
In Wales b	-	- 5	5		Tough cake b 102	10	0
In Liverpool b	_	- 5	10	0	Sheathing and bolts b p. lb. 0	0	114
In Staffordshire a	-	- 5				0 1	114
• Sheets, single a		- 7		0	Bottoms b 0	1	04
· double a	_	- 9		0	Old a 0	0 1	104
· Hoop a	-	- 7	0	0	Yellow Metal b 0	0	94
" Nail rod, round a	_	- 6	0	0	Wetterstudt's Pat. Metalt cut. 1	10	0
a square a	_	- 6	5	0	FOREIGN COPPER. 6		
Rails (Wales) c	_	- 6	5	0	South American per ton	_	
" (Staffordshire) c	-	- 6	0	0		_	
Pig. No. I. Clyde c	-	- 2	4	6	ENGLISH LEAD. 6		
3-5ths No. 18-2-5ths No.3	_	- 2	4	0	Pigper ton 18		
No. 1. in Wales b	_	- 3	0	0	Sheet 18	10	0
Stirling's Patent 7 Glasg.	-	- 2	10	0	FOREIGN LEAD. G		
Toughened Pigs Wales	3 10	0- 3	15	0	Spanish, in bond 18	0	0
FOREIGN IRON					ENGLISH TIN. e		
Swedish		0-11	8	0		7	0
Russian CCND	-	-17		0	Bar 4	- 8	0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in ?				-	POREIGN TIN. C		
London	Contact	- 5	10	0		*	0
					Straits (uncertified) 4		0
POREIGN STE		16		0			0
Swedish keg				o l	TIN-PLATES. b		
Ditto faggot		. 10	U	"	IC Charcoal per box 1 6 6- 1	. 8	0
SPELTER. C					IX ditto 1 13 0- 1	14	6
On the spot			0	0	IC Coke !	2	6
To arrive		. 16	D	0	IX ditto 1		
zinc.				- 1	Canada plates a per ton 9 10 0-10		
sheets d		. 21	0	0	QUICKSILVER fper lb. 0	3	0
				- 1	nett ; d, 14 percent. dis. ; e, 2, ditto ; f	. 1	4 .

elivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less .- † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent The Iron Market has been rather easier this week, although a good business has been

The from Market has occar after caster this week, athough a good dusiness has been too in Glasgow.

Scoron Pios are quiet, with 44s. per ton sellers, and 43s. 6J. buyers, free on board in blasgow. There are sellers for three months open at 45s.

Bass and Rails are firm, without change in price.

STELTER remains firm at 16f. on the spot, and 16f. 5s. to arrive, at which rate about 0 to 100 tons have changed hands this week.

Corper sells steady at the quotations.

TIM—No sellers of firtish. The annual sale of Banca in Holland is reported per telegraph to have gone off lively at 50‡ to 50‡ gnilders.

LEAD—Selling steadily at the advanced rates.

TIM-PLATES—Rather flat.

GLASGOW, Avgust 6.—The market has been very flat for pig-fron during the week and prices have rather declined again. Mixed Nos., good brands, free on board here storekeepers' warrants, have been sold at 43s. and 43s. 3d. por ton; the quotation to day, however, is 43s. 6d. per ton. Shipments have fallen off, and iron for shipment i offered at 42s. 6d. to 42s. 9d. per ton.

day, however, is 43a. 6d. per ton. Shipments have fallen off, and fron for shipment is offered at 42s. 6d. to 42s. 8d. per ton.

Mines.—Except for those paying dividends, for which there has been a fair demand, the market has been unusually flat. The only feature to notice is the sudden advance of shares in the United Mines (Gwennap), from 250 to 575 and 600 per share, owing to the grand discovery made on a north lode in two of the deep levels, and the certainty of intersecting it in three others within the prevent month, reference to which appears in another column: a considerable number of shares have been sold during the week from 500 to 575 each, at which there are buyers in Cornwall as well as in London. South Tolgus has advanced from 180 to 190; East Tolgus, 20; Tavy Consols, 5 to 5½. In other shares but few transactions. In the Metal Market,—Copper is very firm, maintains its price, and is in large demand.—In Tin there are no sellers of British at the prices quoted: the Dutch sale of Banca went off on Wednesday at the advanced rate of 50½ to 50½ guilders, equal to 86l., delivered in London.—Lead is extensively dealt in at the advanced rates.—Spelter is firm in price, and 100 tons have changed hands at 16l. 5s. for arrival.—Iron is pretty brisk. In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 10½d, per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0½d, per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 0½d, per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanis in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0½d. per oz. candard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 0½d, per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanis in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard. Goldmand. Spanis in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard. Spanis in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard. Spanis in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard. Spanis in the pound to be

nance to next account, 1177l. 19s. A dividend of 15l. per share was declared.

At the Fenton Pottery Coal and Ironstone Mining Company's meeting,
a Thursday, the accounts showed, on the last six months' working ending 30th June, a profit of 353l. 1s. 2d. A dividend of 10 per cent., free
income tax on the paid-up capital of the company was declared, payble on the 32d instant.

At Consols Mines meeting, on July 28, the accounts for May and June showed—Balance from last account, 3509l. 1s.; costs and merchants' bills, 4876l. 0s. 10d.—8385l. 1s. 10d.—By ores sold, 5040l. 11s, 10d: leaving balance against adventurers, 3344l. 10s.

The Tresavean Mine accounts for May and June showed—Balance from last account, 4081, 13s. 4d.; costs for May and June, 2052/. 11s. 7d. — 2461/. 4s. 11d.—By ores sold (less dues), 1300/. 3s. 3d.; sundry credits, 359/. 18s. 10d.; arrears of call received, 60/. 6s. 4d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 740/. 16s. 6d.

At Lewis Mines annual meeting, on Saturday, the accounts showed—

At Lewis Mines annual meeting, on Saturday, the accounts showed— Costs for 12 mouths, ending April, 14,6334, 17s. 2d.; dividend in July, 1851, 500l.; directors attendance, 200l.; London management, 200l.; auditors fees, 4l. 4s. = 15,538l. 1s. 2d. — Balance last account, 315l. 17s. 4d.; black tin sold, 14,454l. 8s.; copper ore, 205l. 2s. 7d.; arsenic, 55l. 5s. 6d.; old materials, 7l. 12s. 1d.; interest and discount, 78l. 13s. 4d.: leaving baold materials, 7l. 12s. 1d.; interest and discount, 78l. 13s. 4d.: leaving balance to next account, 42ll. 2s. 4d. These accounts were signed by the auditors, but the directors did not deem it necessary to make any call, as the present returns from the mine will speedily enable them to liquidate the balance. The profit made has been absorbed in the erection of a new residence for the superior agent on the mine, a new boiler for the pumping engine, new capstan, stamps' axle, and extra costs, amounting to full 1000l. At the last general meeting the board stated they had taken leases of the Gurlya sett, which adjoins the Lewis Mine, and after due consideration, finding it was not deemed desirable to increase the boundaries, it was resolved to work the Gurlyn sett separately, giving each shareholder the privilege of taking a similar or less share therein to that held in the Lewis Mines; a circular to that effect will be forwarded to each of them. Mr. R. R. Michell was elected purser of the Lewis Mines, at a salary of 5l. 5s. per month, and the thanks of the shareholders given to Capt. Mark Reed for his past management.

We understand that the Tineroft Mine will shortly declare a dividend, and that Rix Hill, the Alten, and Linares, will also do so within the next

We understand that the Tincroft Mine will shortly declare a dividend, and that Rix Hill, the Alten, and Linares, will also do so within the next quarter. Should the present exceedingly favourable prospects continue in the United Mines Gwennap, the returns will enable them to do so likewise: it is somewhat remarkable that this mine should have only been abandoned within the last twelve months by Messrs. John Taylor and Son.

At Tavy Consols bi monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 4011. 17s.; May cost, 671. 12s. 4d.; June-diffo, 671. 0s. 1d.; petty cash, 61. 19s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 2001. 9s. 10d.—7431. 18s. 5d.—Ore bills, 1621. 11s. 8d.: leaving balance to next account, 5811. 6s. 9d. The restoration of Messrs. Watson and Cuel's forfeited shares being debated on, it was resolved that a restoration of them could not be complied with. The report of Capt. Goss stated, that in the 36 fathout be complied with. The report of Capt. Goss stated, that in the 36 fathout level, where the lode had been cut off by a slide or flookan which came in from the north, four years ago, and had ever since puzzled the agents and miners, a tributer and boy, in working a pitch at 13s. 4d in 12, had fortunately regained the lode and cut it rich, and had raised 20 tons of ore in their take, which, with 30 tons raised in a fortnight from the ends east and west, and 38 tons from other parts of the mine, will be sold at the ticketing on the 19th August. The ends east and west look well; and as the lode for 100 fms. long in the adit, and above the slide, yielded 90001. worth of ore, they now expect it to prove equally productive below, where, by cross-cutting in the levels under, they will shortly be enabled to prove the lode deeper; and if as good as they now find it in the 36, great returns of ore will be made. They have ample machinery for pumping water, drawing and crushing ore, tram roads laid down, and eight kilns with 600 ft. of flues for condensing arsenic. They have ample on the lode 7 fathoms; it is in whole ground from the 36 upwards. A winze is sinking from the 46 to the 56, the ore dipping in that direction. Driving the 46 and 56 will be resumed, and enable them to take away the ore at moderate tributes. The next sampling will be an increased quantity. derate tributes. The next sampling will be an increased quantity.

the 46 and 56 will be resumed, and enable them to take away the ore at moderate tributes. The next sampling will be an increased quantity.

At Great Bryn Consols Mine committee meetings, held on Wednesday and Thursday last, at the offices, in King William-street (William Garner, Esq., in the chair), a full attendance on both occasions took place, to which Mr. Webb, the engineer at Bodmin, had been summoned, in order to furnish his statements verbally, as regards the new engine, which had safely reached the mines, and consult him as to the speediest mode of obtaining a suitable boiler and pitwork, to enable the mine to be wrought in depth with the greatest expedition. This was rendered necessary, on account of being disappointed by the party who had undertaken to have a boiler ready by the 5th July, and had not been able to effect it. Mr. Lelean, the active and energetic secretary of the company, having seen this would inevitably be the case, had, on his late visit to the mines, entered into a provisional engagement with the foundry at Charlestown for the supply of one with all possible speed, and received also an estimate from them of the cost of the necessary pitwork—all which proved most satisfactory to the meeting, and a resolution thereon was passed, confirming the same, and urging the delivery of the boiler and pitwork from Charlestown without any delay. The engineer bere Mr. Lelean out in the views he entertained; and, from long experience, added his testimony, that the engine delivered was a first-rate article, and did credit to the parties supplying it, and he pledged himself to make it do more duty than they had engaged it should, with the aid of the boiler to be constructed at Charlestown, which would be delivered in five weeks, by which time the engine would be fixed ready to receive it and the pitwork. No time should be lost in the connection and setting it to work. The shaft in the meantime would be sinking; it was already down 6 fins, under the deep adit; expecting to reach a 10 fm. level in six w

the next three months. Mr. John Mitchell, of the City School of Chemistry, certified to having examined a sample of lead ore, which contained indications of fine silver, and 83 per cent. of lead. Capt. Matthew Francis, being in the neighbourhood, took the opportunity to inspect the mine, and his report, being exceedingly gratifying, will be porused with much interest by those concerned (especially as it confirms that made by Capt. R. P. Edlesten, given in our last): he says, "Without doubt, Blaon Caylen will become one of the great mines for which this county is famous. You cannot fail to have a great mine if you carry on your work systematically, which it appears to me you are doing so far. The lode is of the finest description, and the ore coming to the surface will evidently lead to a large deposit. The vein is the same as the Welsh Potosi, which contained formations of lead so extensive that 700 tons monthly were raised from them."

posit. The vein is the same as the Welsh Potosi, which contained formations of lead so extensive that 700 tons monthly were raised from them." At the Union Tin Mining Company's first general meeting, on Wednesday (J. W. Wood, Esq., in the chair), the chairman explained the position of the company, invited all present to make every inquiry, and a shareholder who had visited the mine gave a verbal explanation of its state and prospects. The rules were unanimously adopted, and the accounts submitted, which showed a balance in favour of the company. A report from Capt. R. R. Geach was read, stating that his father and brother had been in the habit of purchasing tin from the locality for 70 years, the quality of which could not be surpassed. Capt. Hooper, of West Wheal Rose, submitted a very favourable report, corroborating the statements in the prospectus, and Capt. Webb reported that the steam-engine would be ready in a fortnight, in less than a month after which they should cut the lode, and soon be in the market with tin. It was resolved that tenders for all necessary materials be obtained as soon as possible.

lode, and soon be in the market with tin. It was resolved that tenders for all necessary materials be obtained as soon as possible.

At a general meeting of adventurers in Wheal Victoria, on Monday, the accounts showed—Calls, 3500l.; interest, 18l. 17s. 7d.—3518l. 17s. 7d.—Purchase of lease and buildings, including preliminary expenses, 1500l.; office expenses, management, &c., 115l.; working costs and materials, 1660l. 14s. 2d.; sundry payments, 160l. 9s. 2d.: leaving a balance of 82l. 14s. 3d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The engine shaft is sunk 34 fms., of which 16 are below the adit, and there remain 14 to be sunk before it is intended to divine to our the lodge, the first of which will sunk before it is intended to drive to cut the lodes, the first of which will be the West Caradon main lode, at which depth in that mine the same lodes, under similar circumstances, yielded large quantities of copper ore. The cross cut will be about 15 or 20 fathoms. There is a powerful water-wheel at work, with an abundant supply of water in the driest seasons (as

The cross cut will be about 15 or 20 fathoms. There is a powerful water-wheel at work, with an abundant supply of water in the driest seasons (as lately proved) for the utmost future requirements of the mine; and all the necessary buildings and surface works of every description are completed. Many of the most practical and experienced mine agents have inspected the property, and they unanimously pronounce it to be one of the most promising adventures in the Caradon district.

At a general meeting of adventurers in Caradon Wood Lead Mine, on Monday, the accounts showed—Calls, 3750l.; interest, &c., 17l. 1s. 7d. = 3767l. 1s. 7d. —Purchase of lease, &c., 750l.; office expenses, management, &c., 151l. 5s. 6d.; working costs and materials, 2568l. 0s. 5d.; sundry payments, 147l. 2s. 1d.: leaving balance, 150l. 13s. 7d. A. call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The engine shaft is down 38 fathoms, being 30 fathoms under adit, at which depth a level has just been commenced on the course of the lode, and in a few months a considerable quantity of ground will be laid open, which will probably lead to valuable discoveries. Cross cuts will also be driven to intersect parallel lodes. A powerful water-wheel is at work, with an abundant supply of water, and all the necessary buildings and surface works are completed. The lodes are continuations of those in the neighbouring mines, Bicton Consols, where some important discoveries are reported to have been recently made.

The Ockment Consols Mining Company (Devon), formerly known as the Forest Mining Company, having recently obtained leases of this valuable property, held their first meeting on Thursday; and from the spirited way in which they have taken up the working, there appears little doubt of the success which must attend this enterprise, and which is fully borne out by the reports before us from Capts. Wm. Heath and Jonathan Davey. A call of 5s, per share was made, which was readily responded to. At Wheal Sidney meeting, on the 22d of July, the accounts showed—

borne out by the reports before us from Capts, Wm. Heath and Jonathan Davey. A call of 5s, per share was made, which was readily responded to. At Wheal Sidney meeting, on the 22d of July, the accounts showed—Cofts for March, 189l. 18s. 6d.; April, 169l. 16s. 4d.; May, 22ll. 0s. 9d.; June, 219l. 3s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 89l. 1s. 2d.—888l. 19s. 10d.—Balance last account, 160l. 9s. 1d.; call, 503l. 13s.; received on restored shares 89l. 10s. 4d.: leaving balance to next account, 135l. 7s. 5d. A call of 10s, per share was made; 2½ per cent. discount to be allowed on all paid on or before July 30. The engine shaft is down 33 fathoms, and the liabilities amount to 1032l. 16s. 11d., against which they have tin and arsenic, that is estimated worth 852l.

At Wheal Robert bi-monthly meeting, on the 29th July, the accounts showed—Purchase of mine, 600l.; received on calls, 177l. 10s.=777l. 10s. showed—Purchase of mine, 600l.; received on calls, 177l. 10s.=777l. 10s.

—Paid premium for lense and engrossing, 600l. 8s. 6d.; secretary's expenses to first meeting, 10s. 10s.; cost of assignment and stamping deed, 3l. 14s.; cost-sheets for June, 43l. 5s. 1d.: leaving balance to next account, 119l. 12s. 5d., which with arrears of calls due, 22l. 10s., makes 142l. 2s. 5d. assets, against 1l. 15s. 3d. liabilities. A call of 1s. per share was made. Messrs. Crosse, Lynch, and J. Marshall, were elected on the committee, in place of Messrs. C. Legg. Homersham, and Nicholls, and they were empowered to procure a water-wheel forthwith, for working the mine effectually. There has been but little trial west of the engine shaft, below the 12 fm. level. The sett is 500 fms. in length on the course of the lodes, underlaying north, and 300 fms. wide; situate in the lands of R. P. Collier, sq. Water power is abundant. The engine shaft is 60 fms. deep. The round is killas, not far from the hills of granite.

At St. Aubyn and Grylls bi-monthly meeting, on July 19, the accounts nowed a balance against the company of 80%. 15s. 3d.; against which they

At St. Aubyn and Grylls bi-monthly meeting, on July 19, the accounts showed a balance against the company of 80%. 15s. 3d.; against which they have about 300% worth of black tin to return.

At Bell and Lanarth Mines meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the company of 45%. 19s. 11d.; and to carry on the future operations a call of 1% 10s. per share was made.

At United Mines (Gwennap), in the last week of June they intersected the lode north (Hot lode) from Hawke's, in the 194 fathom level, and have since opened on it a considerable distance east and west; it is 12 ft. wide, worth upwards of 100% per fm. The end west is turning out 16 tons of copper ore per fm.; east, 11 tons. The rise above is turning out 18 tons of ore per fm, and a winze below 16 tons. Cross cuts in the 170 and 155 fm. levels will intersect it in a few fms. further driving; the same lode has since been cut rich in the 208. In the space of three weeks the Hot lode was cut through in the 194; they rose in driving the levels only, and put in at the last sampling 230 tons of ore, produce about 8; besides this 50 tons are broken, and 50 more have been left standing in the side to strip down, making in all 330 tons in 22 fms. of ground. The United is likely once again to stand on the top of the list of Cornish copper mines.

At Orsedd, the shaft is down 8 fms. under the 30 fm. level, ground very promising, lode 1½ ft. wide, indicating an approach to lead; the level has not yet been cleared. In November last the lode east produced from 1½ to 2 tons of lead per fm.; south, 2 to 2½ tons.

not yet been cleared. In November last the fode east produced from 1\frac{1}{2} to 2\frac{1}{2} tons. of lead per fim.; south, 2 to 2\frac{1}{2} tons.

At East Wheal Reeth, the engine shalt is down 38 fms. below the adit, ground hard, sett at 17l. per fm.; two lodes in shaft of a most favourable character. The winze in the 24 is down 3\frac{1}{2} fms., lode most promising. The winze in bottom is not quite so productive as it has been, but the mine in general is opening most satifactorily.

At Augusta Consols, the lode in the winze has increased to 4 feet wide, enlarging as it goes down and of a raw promising absente the state of the productive as it can be supposed to the state of the productive as it can be supposed to the productive as it can be supposed to the productive as it as the supposed to the productive as it can be supposed to the productive as it as the productive as it are the productive as the pro

enlarging as it goes down, and of a very promising character, the gossan deeply stained with carbonate of copper. The end going east, on Wicker's lode, is much the same as last week; the north level has been cleared and secured 35 fathoms, and various works sett to clear the adit level

lode, is much the same as last week; the north level has been cleared and secured 35 fathoms, and various works sett to clear the adit level and sink a winze.

At Gawton United Mines, in the deep adit the lode has not been seen on the eastern side; but is expected to be not far off. For 100 fms. from the shaft the lode is large, the north wall not seen, composed of spar, peach, mundic, black ore, and greens—very promising. There are six cross-courses intersecting the lode. The sinks in the bottom are full of water. In the adit cross cut south they hope to see the lode in a week. In the western end the second lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar and mundic, carrying a leader of lead, 4 in. wide, good work for copper.

At Llwynmalees Mine, in the 14 fm. level west, on the south part of the lode, some fine stones of ore have been broken.

At Hingston Down Consols, the lode in the 55 is worth 5 tons of good quality ore per fm. The stopes are producing a fair quantity of copper ore. At Bedford United, the 115 fm. level is turning out 4 tons of copper ore per fm.; the 103, about 3 tons; the 80 is worth 4 tons per fm.

At Wheal Unity, the lode in the 70 east, at Gray's engine shaft, is 2 ft. wide, saving work for tin, driving at 34, per fathom; west, it is 3 ft. wide, driving at 25s. per fan, hom, and producing saving work for tin and copper. The 50, east of Buckley's, driving at 24. per fathom; west, it is 3 ft. wide, driving at 25s. per far, is 8 linches wide, good work for tin. The 40, east of eastern shaft, driving at 14. per fm., is worth 144. per fm. for tin, copper, and lend. At Kitty, the 60 west is 6 in. wide, good work for copper ore. The tribute department is going on well. Three pitches were set on Saturday last at 5s., 8s. 6d., and 9s. in 14. The calciner will be at work in three weeks.

At South Tamar Consols, the 136 south is much improved, being easier for driving, and producing good stones of ore; laying open tribute ground. The 124 south is worth 8 ewts. of ore per fm., and opening ground that will s

the 51 fm. level, is 9 in. wide, producing mundle and stones of lead ore; the level east, a small quantity of lead. The lode in the 40 east, for 1 ft. wide, is good work; the 30 east is 1 ft. wide, with a good branch of lead in it; the 20 east, on new lode, is 1½ foot wide, with good stones of lead. There is a good branch of lead in the rise above add level. At Sunderand's they are raising a fair quantity of tinstuff for the stamps. The tri-ute pitches and stopes generally looking pretty well.

At North Basset, the lode in the 92 produces about 7 tons of ore; in

the winze sinking below the 82 about 4 tons; and in the winze sinking below the 72, 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 82 cross cut, driving south of new shaft, they have intersected another branch, about 6 in. wide, composed of spar and good stones of yellow ore, with a large stream of water

issuing from it.

At West Basset, in the 65 east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, mixed with gray and black ore, and kindly. They have holed the winze from the 42 to the 52, and commenced driving the ends. The lode in the 50 east is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 42 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. In the 30 east it is 1½ ft. wide, producing ½ ton per fm. On the whole, the prospects are improving.

At Wheal Hamlyn, 5 fms. have been driven on Phillips's lode, at 10s. per fathom; a very kindly lode. On driving 10 fathoms further they intend to hole to deep adit.

At East Alfred Consols, the adit east and west contains a large lode.

nd to hole to deep adit.

At East Alfred Consols, the adit east and west contains a large lode, At East Affred Consols, the acit east and west contains a large lode, producing stones of copper ore and lead. In the cross cut north the ground has improved. At the shaft, in the old railway cutting, they have a regular lode 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, and gossan; they are clearing up and securing the adit in the south part of the sett. West Wheal Rose will sell a small parcel of lead ore this day (Saturday). A still further improvement is noticeable in the value and character of the lead ores now raising from Pentire Glaze and Pentire United Mines. On the 2d inst a parcel of 55 (tons therefore was nurchased by Mesers.)

A still further improvement is noticeable in the value and character of the lead ores now raising from Pentire Glaze and Pentire United Mines. On the 2d inst. a parcel of 50 tons therefrom was purchased by Messrs. Locke, Blackett, and Co., at 20% 12s. 6d. per ton. The new works are being pusked forward, and the mines, upon the whole, are looking exceedingly well. The Barbery lode, however, is not yet cut, nor are they yet under the lead ground in driving the 34 fm. level. There is every probability here of continuous and handsome dividends to the few share-holders who represent the mines.

At Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham) a very excellent discovery of copper has just been made. The lead, copper, and black-jack ores, found at the adit and 10 fm. level, encouraged the adventurers to erect a good steam engine and other requisite machinery and buildings; and they have now the prospect of being speedily repaid for their spirited outlay. The engine shaft has been smak 27 fathoms, where a favourable change having taken place in the stratum, the lode was cut into, and found to be upwards of 3 feet wide, settled, and defined, with a leader, from 6 to 9 in. wide, of ore of very rich quality, both for copper and silver,—an assay having been made by Mr. Gulley of a large stone, as broken from this lode, which produced 30½ fine copper, and 15 ozs. of silver to a ton. A report from Capt, James Carpenter will be found in its proper place, and we are informed that the most sanguine expectations are entertained in the neighbourhood that this mine, when sunk deeper, will soon be classed, amongst the dividend-paying ones of the district; and we are told that it is in contemplation at the next general meeting to appoint an agent in London, at whose office the reports and monthly accounts may be referred to by the share-

the neighbourhood that this mine, when sunk deeper, will soon be classed amongst the dividend-paying ones of the district; and we are told that it is in contemplation at the next general meeting to appoint an agent in London, at whose office the reports and monthly accounts may be referred to by the share-holders resident in that vicinity.

At East Wheal Russell, Hitchins's shaft has become hard and tough—very spare for sinking; the men are to have 191 per fin. for 2 fins.; the lode is all the breadth of the shaft, and looking very promising. The end driving east from Hitchins's shaft, in the 45 fin. level, is driving 14 fins. from the shaft, of the same character as in last report. They are still driving the cross cut south in a very good killas; the cross cut north in this level has been driven 13 fins. from the shaft; the present end is white killas and branches of spar. They have stopped the end driving north for want of air for the men to work, and will proceed with some remedy to enable them to commence driving again as soon as possible. The men have begun to drive west on the course of the lode; the tunnel end is just the same as last reported, a beautiful looking one.

At the Vale of Towy Mine (Carmarthen) the lode in the deep adit, south of Nant shaft, is small and poor, but the ground is favourable for driving. The lode in the stopes, south of Field's shaft, and north of Clay's engine shaft, will produce as much lead as the ground taken away from the backs,—say, from 7 to 10 cwts of lead to the fathom, working at 12s. per fin. Bonville's shaftis still being sunk below the deep adit, the ground easier for sinking, and a more favourable appearance for lend. The pitman and assistants are dividing and casing the engine shaft and fixing footway; the engine backs—say, from 7 to 10 cwts of lead to the fathom, working at 12s. per fin. Bonville's shaftis still being sunk below the deep adit, the ground easier for sinking, and a more favourable appearance for lend. The pitman and assistants are dividing and cas

At Wheal Franco, they have ascertained the cause of so much water coming from the Wheal Massa sett, to the east of the great cross course—having just pricked the lode, which looks well as far as seen. They have already drawn to the surface some rich ore from it, and a few days will tell more about it. At East Toigas, the winze on North Buller lode is turning out 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth rolled in the 54 west is turning out 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 14£ per ton. The north lode in the 42 west is opening tribute ground. The 66 east, on south lode, is yielding good stones of ore, and very promising. The estimated discoveries in the last month are 270 tons, worth 24304.

tribute ground. The 66 east, on south lode, is yielding good stones of ore, and very promising. The estimated discoveries in the last month are 270 tons, worth 2480.

At Devon Burra Burra, the Brake lodes are being driven with all practical distach, and are still improving as the levels progress towards the cross course. All titional water power has been obtained, and the sinking of the engine shaft can now be continued down to the 20 fm. level without difficulty.

At Devon Consols North, the engine shaft is now sunk to 13½ fathoms from surface. The ground continues as good for sinking as when last reported. The engineers have commenced putting up the engine, and the boiler will be in its place, and the engine at work, sooner than at first anticipated.

At Wheal Fortune (Sticklepath), the engine has arrived, and will be fixed for working order in a few days. They are still progressing with the shaft, which improves going down, and are raising grey and black copper. The end is still improving, and the prospects extremely good.

At the Garreg Mine, the lode in the 20 fm. level, driving north, is improved; at present it is about 3 ft. wide, producing saving work.

At the Merllyn Mine, the lode in the 20 fm. level, driving the 46 fathom isvels, east and west. The lode in the 85 fm. level west is about 2 ft. wide, producing a bout 1 ft. wide, but poor; they are at present cutting plat, preparatory to driving the 46 fathom isvels, east and west. The lode in the 85 fm. level, east of Garden shaft, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, producing about half ton per fathom. The lode in the 26 fm. level west is about 2 ft. wide, producing a bround in the stone of the 16 fm. level are worth 25t. per fm.

From the Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake Copper Mines, Captain Colliver reports a steady progress in the different works. The floor at Pascoe's level is nearly completed, when they will at once commence dressing; and the great raisings will necessitate the enlargement of the floor at No. 6 level. They are getting the materials purchas

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Other fathom.

During the week, shares have changed hands in Devon Great Consols, Alfred Consols, United Mines, West Caradon, Merllyn, South Tamar, South Tolgus, West Providence, Tremayne, Brewer, Condurrow, Golden, Clive, Cubert, Great Bryn, East Tolgus, West Alfred, Cwm Daren, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Cupid, Langford and Baring, Trebell, Wheal Fortune (South Tawton), Great Wheal Tonkin, Inney Consols, Lamherooc, Wheal Robert, Augusta, Tavy Consols, Hennock, East Tamar, Hingston Down, Dake of Cornwall, West Polgooth, Great Baddern, West Wheal Edward, Black Craig, East Alfred, Union Tin, Wheal Elizabeth, Beacon, Blaen Caylen, Wood, New East Crowndale, Sarah, Christow, Exmouth and Bridford, Chyprase, Bottle Hill, Tincroft, Bell and Lanarth, Carvannal, Tywardreath, Comford, Reeth, and Mining Company of Ireland.

In Foreign Mines, the transactions have been in Cobre, Imperial Brazilian, St. John del Rey, United Mexican, and Linares.

The Linares Mining Company have received advices from Mr. Henry

Gaylen, Wood, New East Crowndale, Sarah, Christow, Exmoun anu Bridford, Chyprase, Botte Hill, Tincroft, Beil and Lanarth, Carvannal, Tywardreath, Comford, Reeth, and Mining Company of Ireland.

In Foreign Mines, the transactions have been in Cobre, Imperial Brazillian, St. John del Rey, United Mexican, and Linares.

The Linares Mining Company have received advices from Mr. Henry Thomas to the 24th of July. O're weighed in, 52¢ tons: total in stock, 485 tons. The 65, west of San Anton, is yielding I ton of ore per fin; the stopes east of it, in the 55, 2 tons; the end west of Busna Ventura winz, 3 tons; La Casualidad winze, under the 45, about \$\frac{3}{2}\$ ton; the 45, cast of Esperanza, 2½ ton per fin; the 31, east of Thome's \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton, per fin; the 31, east of Thome's \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton.

The Copiapo Mining Company have advices to the 15th of June. The copper or produce for May being 76 tons, owing to a want of labourers; from San Augustin and Carlos, 60 tons; La Reina and Checo, 6 tons each and La Compania for the vinze is over 3 ft. wide, but does not produce a large quantity fit for shipment. At La Reina, the lode in the winze is over 3 ft. wide, but does not produce a large quantity fit for shipment. At La Reina, the lode in the winze below the 20 is 15 in. wide, or of superior quality, and an abundance of water. At Finnenco Mines, in San Augustin they are raising a fair quantity of its standing. In the winze below the 100 is 1 ft. wide, good ove. The new shaft east is nearly down to the 20 fm. level. A good lode, 18 inches wide, and in each end tooking well. San Carlos nearly at a standsill for want of men. The Silver Mines are reported favourable. At Al Fin each and they are sinking with all possible dispatch.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have received advices to the 30th June. Taylor's shaft had been secured, and the sinking of it reaumed. At Discovery shaft, they are dressing the lode stuff for the whole width of the lode: ore of good quality. Altogether, prospects are improving.

The Roy

THE MINING JOURNAL.

| last meeting to be raised to pay off liabilities, 7000l had been receipts from wool, raguius, and tallow, realised at high prices, and what is on transil; it is expected to clear off the 5000l, due to the London agents. The works at the Bon-Accord mineral property were suspended, and the expenses reduced to the lowest possible point.

Business in gold mining shares has not shown any increase of activity, and the market generally remains in a dull and inactive state. Prices, however, are preity steadily supported. Advices from the staffs of the several companies that have arrived out in California are still looked for; and until something decisive is known as to the result of their preliminary operations, little disposition is shown to touch the shares. A letter has been received from Mr. Andrew Smith, the managing engineer of the Golden Mountain, which states that he has been put in possession of the property leased to the company by Mr. Hoffman Col. Fremon's agent); the shares, however, have not manifested any improvement.

The latest quotations were—Agua Fria, ½ to ½ prem.; Anglo-Californian, ½ to ½ prem.; Australiasian, ½ to 1 prem.; Australian Freehold, ½ to ½ dis.; Arv Martalian of John and Californian Gold Quartz, ½ to ½ dis., Harquita, ½ to; to par; Lake Bathuras, ½ to ½ dis., Liberty, ½ to ½ prem.; London and Californian Gold Quartz, ½ to ½ dis., Marquita, ½ to; to par; Yuba, ½ to ½ prem.; Australian Consols, ½ dis. to par; West Mariposa, ½ dis. to par; Yuba, ½ to ½ prem.; Britannia, par.

Grand Duchy of Baden, par to ½ prem.; English and Australian Copper; ½ to ½ dis., English and Australian Copper; ½ to ½ prem.; Britannia, par.

Grand Duchy of Baden, par to ½ prem.; English and Australian Copper; ½ to ½ dis., Glenaulin. ½ to ½ prem.; Melbourne, par to ½ prem.; Britannia, par.

Grand Duchy of Baden, par to ½ prem.; English and Australian Copper; ½ to ½ dis., Capa Super, towelland to the distract, and as smith, by the Orkeey Lass clipper, now cleared out, and announced to sail yes

mining companies, which, no doubt, at the first favourable advices would be of contrary tendency.

From Port Philip, we have advices to 22d April. The production of gold was steadily increasing, and was now estimated at 100,0001, per week, or at the rate of more than 5,000,0001, per annum for this colony alone. The present vessel has brought about 60,600 ounces, valued at 280,0001; and the Vanguard, which sailed a few days previously, but which has not yet arrived, took 17,490 ounces, or nearly 70,0001, worth. The quotation was 60s. to 61s. per ounce.

The quantity of gold exported from the province of Victoria from the time of the first discovery up to March, 1852, was 563,471 ozs.—viz, 129,955 ozs. to London, 3412 ozs. to Hamburg, 122,584 ozs. to Sydney, 1488 ozs. to Hobart Town, and 6038 ozs. to Adelaide. From the commencement of the escort system from the Ballarat diggings, Sept. 30, 1851, to March 31, 1852, 32,285 cz. of gold had arrived at Melbourne and Geelong; and from Oct. 29, 1851, to March 31, 1852, 265,808 ozs. had arrived at Melbourne and Geelong from the Mount Alexander diggings. Up to the 29th of Feb. last 62,4181. 8s. had been paid for licenses and escort fees in connection with the diggings at Ballarat, Mount Alexander, Anderson's Creek, and Murray district. The Melbourne Morning Herald, of March 25th last, states that the Mount Alexander escort, which arrived in Melbourne on March 24, twought 13,408 ozs. of gold, and the Ballarat escort 276 ozs. The same paper states that, according to the Adelaide journals of the 15th of March last, the total deposits of gold up to that time at the Assay Office amounted in value to 33,4861. 10s. 20.

The amount of gold obtained at Fingal, Van Diemen's Land, was increasing, and it was expected to be found in greater abundance.

At Perth, Western Australia, the Government had offered a reward of 50', to any persons who should succeed within twelve months in working a steam-boat up the river.

From California, we have accounts under date San Francisco, 28th June, by which we learn that the shipments of gold dust in that month were \$5,843,754 the greatest quantity ever shipped in one month since the opening of the gold fields—one vessel took the enormous amount of \$1,937,445. The shipments for the first half-year of 1852 (exclusive of heavy items by passengers) will be at the rate of core \$50,000,000 are appears.

for the first half-year of 1852 (exclusive of heavy items by passengers) will be at the rate of over \$60,000,000 per annum.

The general intelligence relative to the yield of gold is very interesting. A party of Germans had discovered a very rich gold placer on the Sacramento route to Yreka: the placer was said to be extensive, and of unexampled richners—the earth in many places yielding from \$3 to \$5 to the panful. The miners on Rogue River, Shasta County, were obtaining an abundance of gold. The works of the Merced Mining Company, at Mount Ophir, which cost upwards of \$100,000, and in which Mr. J. L. Moffatt, Collector King, and others had passed into the hands of an English (Nouveau Monde) Mining Company, who were making preparations to work the quartz. This company, it was said, had arrived in California with the intention, originally, of working one of the Fremont claims, but could not succeed in finding it. The mines about Weaverville, owing to the systematic working, were proving to be the richest in the State. The various canals were realising enormous profits, many of them paying upwards of 35, and in one case 47½ per cent. on their first cost.

From Jamaica we learn that an American Company has become possessed,

them paying upwards of 35, and in one case 475 per cent. on their first cost.

From Jamaica we learn that an American Company has become possessed, and is commencing the development, of some valuable mineral land, rich in copper ore, called the Job's Hill Mine. It is in a most favourable situation, in a district unconnected with Port Royal or the Blue Mountain Range, and veius of rich copper have been traced for a mile and half, north-east by south-west, some dipping north and some south. The surface of the slope of the mountain, just sufficiently inclined to be easily worked, appears to have been washed off by the heavy rains, and leaving vast masses of copper ore embedded in bushes and vegetable accumulations. The average produce is said to be about 50 per cent., while some picked specimens have yielded 75. The success of mining in Jamaica, however, depends on economically obtaining the necessary labour, of which, at present, there is some doubt; and, on the other hand, there is hope that some of the great numbers of Chinese now pouring into California may be induced to settle in that island.

The transactions in Bank shares have again been very large, and although some descriptions, including Bank of Australasia and Union of Australas, have not faily maintained the recent marked rise, the market is generally very firm, the inquiries being numerous. Sales are marked—Australasian, 56‡, British North American, 50‡, Comercial of London, 30‡, ex div.; London Joint Stock, 18‡; National Provincial of England, 56‡, Oriental Bank Corporation, 37‡; Provincial of Ireland, 47; Union of Australia, 45; Union of London, 16‡, Wa have except time draws stratic, to the recent in the provincial of the provincial of the provincial of the same of the same

tralia, 45; Union of London, 168.

We have several times drawn attention to the necessity of increased banking accommodation in our Australian colonies, consequent upon the gold discoveries and the greatly increased movement of trade and emigration in that part of the world. The London Chartered Bank of Australia is being formed to supply this want, and the names of a very influential directorate have been published: the capital proposed to be raised is 500,000., and the directors amounted that they will not commence operations until they have obtained their charter, limiting the liability of the shareholders.

Dock stocks are in demand. St. Katharine stock has risen 47, and London 14. East and West Indias stock quoted 166; London, 131; St. Katharine, 90 to 91, ex div.; Southampton shares, 584.

and West India stock quoted 166; London, 131; St. Katharine, 90 to 91, ex div.; Southsampton shares, 884.

Steamboat shares are also firm, with a moderate business. The last prices are—Australian Royal Mail (41. paid), 44; General Screw Steam Shipping, 904; General Steam Navigation 292; Peninsular and Oriental, 85; New, 364; Royal Mail Steam, 80.

Amongst the demands on this market for the extension of steam navigation, the New Zealand Local Steam Navigation Company (the prospectus of which is now fairly before the public) proposes to raise 180,0004. In 85 shares, one third of which will be reserved for the colony. The object is the running of aline of steam vessels between Auckland in the north and Otago in the south, visiting in their course New Plymouth, Nelson, Wellington, and Canterbury. The directors also propose to connect their operations with those of the Australian Pacific Mail Steam Packet Company.

Insurance shares are extremely well supported, and the following prices exhibit an improvement:—Atlas 19½, ex div. and bonus; Guardian, 56, ex div.; Marine, 17½ ex div. and seam are the market generally remains firm at the wisse last reported.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OBTAINING GOLD.—We have received a copy of the specification of Mr. William Longmaio's pattert for separating gold from its matrix, by reducing it to a liquid slag, and obtaining the gold by natural precipitation, or such being assisted by its affinity for iron. In the first, the minerals are reduced to a size that will pass through a sieve of three or more holes to the linear inch; and such ferruginous, earthy, and alkaline substances are added as will produce a fluid slag: 50 parts by weight of oxide of iron, 50 parts of lime, and 100 parts of auriferous quarts, the patentee has found to be a good mixture. The materials are then ground, to produce a complete mixture, and a quantity (say, 2 tons) is placed on the sole of a reverberatory furnace; it is stirred occasionally, which renders the slag more fluid, and the gold will be mostly precipitated from its own density. When a portion of the gold is still retained in solution, boiler plate-iron is placed in the furnace, which has the effect of precipitating the remainder. The iron is then immersed at a red heat in molten lead, and the gold separated from the latter metal in the usual manner.

LEAD ORES	eller strebelle		-
TICKSTINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS FOXDALE LEAD ORS.			
Douglas, Isle of Man, 31st July.	0		
r and Co		6	
n, Keates, and Co 11	15	6	
yton 11		0	
Willyams, Nevill, and Co	17	0	

Sims, Willyams, Nevill, a Locke, Blackett, and Co.			
W. J. Cookson			
Sold	at Aberystwit	h, 2d August.	
Mines. East Logylas Frongoch Cefn Bruno	80 80	11 13 0	ditto
East Daren Sold a Nancekuke Soldre	the Mine, on	the 4th August.	Lock, Blackett, & Co.
	the Mine, on t	he 5th August.	Locke, Blackett, &Co.
-	BLACK	TIN	

Mines. Tens c. qr. lbs. Price per Ton. Amount. Purchasers. cean ...... 2 11 1 4 .... £56 10 0 .... £144 17 7 .... Daubuz & Co. COPPER ORES.

Mines.	Ton	18.		Pr	ice.	Mines. 7	ons.		4	Pric	ŧ.
Tincroft	125		£3	8	6	North Pool	34	4	613	0	-
disto	95		3	0	6	ditto	26		1	15	-
ditto	81		4	13	0	Conductow	104		11	5	
ditto	80		2	9	6	ditto	78		6	5	-
ditto	72		5	3	6	ditto	68		4	8	
ditto	71		7	3	0	ditto	50		- 3	18	•
ditto	70	****	5	18	6	ditto	34		6	6	
ditto	66		3	16	0	ditto	33		11	4	6
ditto	63		4	6	0	ditto	20		1	9	0
ditto	57	****	3	6	0	East Wh. Crofty	69		6	19	6
ditto	52		6	10	6	ditto	59		7	0	-6
ditto	49		5	19	0	ditto	31		2	14	0
ditto	35		1	5	0	ditto	30	***	5	7	6
Wheal Basset	95		4	6	6	ditto	29		1	2	0
ditto	83		6	9	6	Longclose	21	** **	8	14	6
ditto	79		10	16	0	Dudnance	20		12	0	0
ditto	77		6	17	6	East Pool	56		4	3	0
ditto	66		6	12	6	ditto	50		3	17	6
ditto	65		3	11	0	ditto	46		3	3	0
ditto	56		5	13	0	ditto	45		- 5	19	0
ditto	53		24	10	0	ditto	31		9	12	0
ditto	33		5	17	6	ditto	0.0		1	15	0
ditto	29		4	U	6	South Wh. Frances	91		7	4	0
South Mine	23		3	18	6	ditto	82		8	2	0
Wheal Seton	67		4	18	U	ditto	***		8	2	0
ditto	66		6	17	6	Camborne Vean			4	3	0
ditto	57		7	15	6	Stray Park	4.4		2	9	0
ditto	49		4	13	6				5	5	6
ditto	45		2	17	6	ditto	0.79		5	15	6
ditto	42		2	10	0	ditto	0.0		2	4	ŏ
ditto	21		4	5	0	ditto	10		6	4	0
Pendarves	63		5	17	6	Fowey Consols 1			7	14	6
ditto	54		5	10	6		0.6		8	2	6
ditto	52		6	18	6		4.3		3	3	6
ditto	46		2	2	6					15	6
ditto	43		5	12	6		00			11	0
ditto	33		5	17	6		00			17	6
North Pool	97		4	17	0		24		4	9	0
ditto	62			16	0		10		6		0
ditto	80		5	5	6	Camborne Consols			7		ő

ditto	80		5 5	6		Camborne Co	nsols	10 .	7	8	0	
ditto	70		5 15	0		Anna Maria .		7 .	2	11	0	
ditto	63		4 18	0		Great Tolgus		2 .		17	6	
ditte	37		5 9	0								
			TO	ATC	LI	PRODUCE.						
Tincroft	916	4	3969	11	0	S. Wh. Frances	245		£1902	12	0	
Wheal Basset	659		5014	13	0	Camb. Vean						
W neal Seton & }	638		3340	0	0	Stray Park, & Wheal Francis	237	****	1019	17	0	
North Pool	489		2625	5	0	Fowey Consols	177		1397	6	6	
Condurrow	387		2825	13	6	Dolcoath	103		514	14	0	
E. Wh. Crofty ?						Wheal Vyvyan	63		835	15	6	
Longelose, and	259		1532	16	6	Camborne Consols	10		72	10	0	
Dudnance						Anna Maria	7		17	17	0	
East Pool	258		1188	18	0	Great Tolgus	2	** **	11		0	
						Average Produce				. 6	ě	

Quantity of Ore ......4450 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 291 tons 15 cwts. 

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

		Tons.	Amount.
	Mines Royal	315	€ 1806 2 3
	Vivian and Sons	819	4435 17 0
	Freeman and Co	427	1576 7 3
	Grenfell and Sons	551	2375 12 0
	Crown Copper Company	30	122 8 6
	Sims, Willyams, and Co	442	2353 15 9
*	Williams, Foster, and Co	804	5691 12 0
	English and Australian Co	263	1562 4 9
	Mason and Elkington	293	1760 1 6
	F. Bankart		2528 7 0
	Copper Miners' Company	293	1556 16 0
	Total tone	4450	£93 760 4 B

# COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.—Ships at market, 142; sold, 59. WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 95; sold, 47. FRIDAY.—Ships at market, 100; sold, 69.

Delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of July :-

Now ready, price 6d.,

IR JAMES BROOKE AND THE EASTERN ARCHIPE.
LAGO COMPANY.—The FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT of the EASTERN
RCHIPELAGO COMPANY, containing a refutation of the false and calumnious charges
if raud, dishonesty, and mismanagement, brought forward against the Company by Sit
ames Brooke—togother with an antienticated account of the arrangements with the
loss of Trade, under which the certificate respecting capital was signed by the directors.

London: Ridgway and Co., Piccadilly; and Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

PHILIPS'S GOLD MINERS' GUIDE, illustrated by namerous engravings,
Price 2s. 6d., bound,
Price 2s. 6d., bound,
OLD MINING AND ASSAYING: a Scientific Guide for
Australian Emigrants. By JOHN ARTHUR PHILLIPS, F.C.S., Metallurgic
Chemist, Graduate of the Ecole des Mines of Paris, formerly Professor of Metallury at
the College for Civil Engineer', author of a "Manual of Metallurgy."
Contents: Sources of Gold—Chemical and Mineralogical Characters of Gold—Assaying of Gold Ores—Cupellation—Parting—Amalgamation—Metallurgy of Gold—Newest
Machinery for Crushing Gold Quartz and Washing Alluvial Deposits—Government Rerelations reasceting Gold Mining.

ulations respecting Gold Mining.

John J. Griffin and Co., 53, Baker-street, London, and R. Griffin and Co., Glasgow.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Gaspe Fishery and Coal Mining Company.—Sir: About four months ago I purchased a 100l. share in this concern; on referring to the share, I found it was only transferable in the form prescribed by the Act of Incorporation, and which I applied at the office for, but no person was there, nor could I learn when they would be there, for they came but soldom. The gentleman whose name was over the door I was informed could be found at another office; but, on seeing him, he could not inform me who I could obtain a transfer form of; he was not a director now; there had been a meeting on 30th April and new ones appointed, but he could not inform me who they are; and they publish no report of the accounts. Now, it seems very strange that this gentleman was a director last half year, and now could give no information respecting the company; perhaps, Mr. Editor, you, or some of your correspondents, can throw some light on this mysterious affair.—A. B.: August 2.

The valuable series of papers on Mining in Spain will be resumed in our next Journal.

STEEL DIRECT FROM THE ORE.—We have received with the communication of our cor-

The valuable series of papers on Mining in Spain will be resumed in our next Journal.

Steel direct from the Org.—We have received with the communication of our correspondent, A. X., some specimens of iron ove from Tuscany, described by him as a carbonate of iron or steel ore, which are certainly very interesting. With respect to the best means for its reduction, we think some of the patents noticed in the Alining Journal, as follows, would be found applicable:—Nov. 10, 1849, page 538, Salter, for making iron direct from the ore with antiracte or bituminous coal at one operation; May 5, 1849, p. 217, Nowton, for a method of refining steel by currents of atmospheric air, and other gases, forced into it during the process of refining; Nov. 9, 1850, p. 539, Heath, for a process of manufacturing steel from iron which has been produced from the ore, without being brought into the state of pig or cast-iron, which readers it superior to that by any other method; July 19, 1851, p. 349, Ommaney, for manufacturing steel from oxides of iron, dooxidised by exposure to different degrees of heat; Aug. 16, 1851, Onions, for manufacturing cast-steel by melting certain materials together, such as rich hematite or Cumberland ores with a proportion of iron and steel.

Great Berx Cossotz.—Mr. G. Abbott complains of the omission of a letter from him, in reply to the observations of Mesars. Garden, White, and others, at their late meeting. Mr. Abbott ignows nothing, directly or indirectly, of the parties or the lotters, but relice rates all his previous assertions respecting the mine—whether justifiably or not, will soon be shown by the progress of operations. The remarks were originally provoked by Mr. Abbott; and we are sure he will be content to abide the issue.

R. G. (Waitsall).—According to the mineral laws and customs of Derbyshire, if any person having shares in a mine refuses to pay his proportion of the exponses incurred for working, for the space of six days after it shall have been demanded by the party complaining or hi

Mr. Richardson's Facts with reference to the Columbian, New Granada, Marmato, Sant Ana, and Mariquita and New Granada Mining Companies shall appear next week.

Mr. Richardson's Facts with reference to the Columbian, New Granada, Marmato, Santa Ana, and Mariquita and New Granada Mining Companies shall appear next week.

Where Golden. Spir: Observing in your Journal a communication from Mr. John Bull, of Truro, and in that of last week one from Mr. John Tubb, of Truro Vean, with reference to Wheal Golden, wherein my name has been most unjustly treated, I begt reference to Wheal Golden, wherein my name has been most unjustly treated, I begt reference to Wheal Golden, wherein my name has been most unjustly treated, I begt reference to Wheal Golden, wherein my name has been most unjustly treated, I begt reference to work. I thought this so unlikely, and that if I so applied the lady would fancy I was insulting her, that no application was made. I am not aware of Mr. Tubb ever having expended one shilling for the purpose of promoting the undertaking. Had the Wheal Golden Concols turned out a failure, I should never more have heard of Mr. Tubb but as it has fortunately turned up trumps, I fancy that many parties who laughed a tmy endeavours at the moment are sorry that they were not more active.—

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH: London, July 30.

T. (Islington).—Mispickle is an arsenical iron pyrites, often associated with ores of tin. Its colour is greyish sliver, white, and it contains in 100 parts, about as follows: Sulphur, 21; arsenic, 44; iron, 35=100.

Inquirer (Lambeth).—There are various descriptions of regulators, or governors, for machinery of every kind, although the one most generally employed is that of watt, consisting of two balls acting on the power supply by increase or diminution of the centringal force. A very ingenious expedient for equalising the action of steam in a steam-engine was introduced by Mr. Buckle, of Soilo. Its principle is that of causing the engine, when the crank is in its most powerful position, to drag up a piston against the prossuit of the atmosphere forcing down the piston when the proving power is below the average. By this arrangement, the at

of - Hot Air-H. G. -J. Anthony - A Milwr Shareholder, next week; the subjective to in our present Journal by another shareholder.

# The Cast-Bank System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphilet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the Mining Journal. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price\_6d.

• It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed-

To the Editor,

Mining Journal Office,

26, Fleet Street, London.

post office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors

# MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Sagette.

# LONDON, AUGUST 7, 1852.

We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishin us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, corsequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

In presenting our readers on the 3d July last with the regular quarterly statement of copper ore sales made at the public ticketings, we took occasion to offer some remarks as to the state of the market as it then stood, showing its buoyant condition, and that the equantity of metal, particularly copper, from all quarters, Foreign and English, was not equal to supply the smelters' works, nor were they enabled to execute all the orders received, which had caused an advance in the price equal to 12 per cent. That advance has an advance in the price equal to 12 per cent. That advance has not only been sustained, but a further rise in price, equal to 5 per cent., took place the week following—viz.: [41 los. per ton on tough cake and tile copper, and \( \frac{1}{2}d \). per lb. on sheathing, bolts, bottoms, sheets, and yellow metal, notwithstanding which orders continue. pouring in beyond the power of the smelters to furnish, nor are they likely to do so until the Swansea ticketings are greater, which we likely to do so until the Swansea ticketings are greater, which we anticipate they shortly will be. The four copper ore sales for July month in Cornwall were 12,602 tons, yielding only 913 tons 4 cwts. of metal, against 14,207 tons of ore, and 1032 tons 5 cwts. of metal sold in the first four weeks of the preceding quarter, thus exhibiting a decrease of 1605 tons of ore, and 119 tons 1 cwt. of metal in four weeks. The two first sales in the present month will however be \$863 tons, against 7077 tons at the two first sales in May still leaving a decrease in quantity. however be 8563 tons, against 7077 tons at the two first sales in May, still leaving a decrease in quantity. Large as the falling off in the copper ore sales at Swansoa were shown to be at the expiration of the last quarter, they commence the first month of the present with a much greater deficiency—in fact, they have had only one sale in place of two. In April they sold 2933 tons of rich ore for 42,392l. 9s.; for July only 1233 tons, amounting to 15,343l. 10s.—showing a decrease of 1700 tons of ore, and in money 27,048l. 19s. for one month. This accounts for the standard of copper advancing

The sales of copper ore in Cornwall have been for the last week-

The high price of copper has been seriously felt by some of the smaller manufacturers, in and around Birmingham, who are under contracts. One establishment for making pins only estimate their loss at 25L per week. In the heavier branches of the business the loss must necessarily be proportionstely greater. The return of the miners from the gold diggings in Australia to their work at the Burra Burra Mines will, however, con-

siderably augment the future sales at Swanseu; and we see by the report made last week by the English and Australian Copper Company that five vessels, to carry 2900 tons of ore, were loading for England, leaving 4250 tons ready for shipment, the quantity on hand at the mine being 5000 tons. This, together with the enhanced value of the metal, will induce all the miners (foreign and English) to increase the returns during the next six menths to a large extent; and already we observe some of the mines in Cornwall and Devonare taking advantage of the high price by raising larger quantities of ore, which will, in a few weeks, be in the public ticketings.

The total quantity of copper sold at the ticketings during the year ending June last was as follows:—

Ore. Fine Copper. Amount. Average Price.

 Ore.
 Fine Copper.
 Amount.
 Average Pric

 fornwall
 152,892
 11,706
 17
 £828,057
 19
 6
 £5
 8

 iwanses
 34,398
 5,486
 10
 454,052
 8
 0
 13
 4

17,193 7 £1,282,110 7 6 Total ..... Tons 187,200 £6 17 0 Referring back, we find that the copper mines of Cornwall yielded as

Years.			Ore.	Fine Co	pper.	Average.	
1771	June		27,896	3347	*******	12 per cent.	
1781				3450			
1800		***** ***		5197			cent
1801-1810	-avera	ge		6059			
1811-1820	99			6602			
1821-1830	**			9143			
1831-1837				11637			
1838-1844				11699			
1845-1851	91			12119			
June 1852	99	*******	152,802	11706		78 "	

And the following have been the fluctuations in price:-

gaded so much is, as before stated, the chief cause of the rise in price and value of no less than 21 per cent.

In January, 1845, Devon Great Consols first came into the regular ticketing sales, taking the lead as to quantity and amount in 1846, and maintaining its position at the present moment. The United Mines, which stood in that proud position from 1813 to 1820, again assumes a conspicuous figure (No. 5) in our list; and if the grand discovery made within the present month holds, and the lode is found equally productive in the levels above and below, it will shortly stand nearer No. 2 than 5. Halamanning, by its sampling of 610 tons for two months, seems likely to bring forward additional quantities. Wheal Buller, Basset, Tincroft, Carn Brea, and others, are already doing so; so that, as before, hinted, the miners seem to be "up and doing."

Brea, and others, are already doing so; so that, as before hinted, the miners seem to be "up and doing."

There is one point that must rather surprise and, perhaps, disappoint many of our readers, particularly at such a moment; it is, however, a startling fact, that among the innumerable new mining creations of the last three years there is not above two or three yielding metal enough to keep their heads above water; the rest are struggling on by making repeated calls, or being only partially wrought with the temporary and inefficient funds they are supplied with. Alas, how few of them appear in the quarterly returns published in our Journal! It is there, after all, that shareholders should regularly look, and finding no sales of metal from the various undertakings they are engaged in, it ought to induce them to make the necessary inquiry—"If not, why not?"

The tin market has been in a very active state for more than twelve months past, at prices remunerative and satisfactory to the miner, profitable to the smelter, and beneficial to the trader, both for home consumption and export; and the manufacture of tin-plates exceeds any former period.

and export; and the manufacture of tin-plates exceeds any former period.

The whole produce of Cornwall in the following years was—

Year.											Tons.										P	rice		
1750			٠.				٠.				2876					 		••			 £65	0	0	
1790	• •		• •		٠.		••				3193									٠,	 58	0	0	
1800	••	٠	٠.	,							2522	۰		9.4			٠				 68	0	0	
1817								•	٠.		4120			٠.	٠		٠	• •	 		 84	0	0	
1820			٠.		٠.						2990						٠			٠.	 73	0	0	
1823	٠.		٠.		٠.						4213				۰				 		 94	0	0	
1837	• •		٠.						٠.		4790	٠		٠.							 88	0	0	

Until 1838, Cornish tin paid a duty of 4s. per 120 lbs, to the Duke of Cornwall; it was then abolished. At this period tin ticketings were as regalarly held as copper still are, and the total produce for the year 1838 was 4372\frac{1}{4} tons of black tin, average price 484. 2s. 7d., amounting to the sum of 210,4411. 8s. 8d. Charlestown Unified Mines produced 613\frac{1}{4} tons, average price 474. 8s. 6d., amounting to 29,1094. Is. 11d., being at the head of the list of 49 mines. Wheal Vor smelted its own. Saxony then produced about 350 tons, Sweden 75, and Austria about 35. As far as we can ascertain, Cornwall at this time produces 2,000,000 blocks per annum. The annual sale of Banca tin in Holland took place on Wednesday last, when 156,702 slabs were disposed of at 50\frac{1}{4} to 50\frac{1}{4} guilders, equal to 84L, which, with commission, freight, and charges, would be equal to 86L per ton in London. The following have been the market prices here:—

July, 1851. Jan., 1852. April, 1862. July, 1852,

From the earliest settlement of America by the Spaniards until the present time, the question of a junction between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean has often been mooted, under a variety of phases. From the supposed difficulties, absence of engineering skill, &c., it has excited a brief interest for a few days and then died, to be again revived after a lapse of years by those whom the sneering portion of the community would denominate visionaries, because they happened to be in advance of the age in which they lived. The enormous traffic and numerous passengers that the discovery of gold in California created, since so increased by the astonishing accounts from our own colonies, have not only proved the feasibility of the formation of the great highway for the world, but shown its absolute necessity, and for this purpose several companies, both American and English, have been projected. We had occasion some time since to allude to one of these, the "Costa Rica Company," which is established on the French system of en commandite. This proposes by the ensists route to form a road for the conveyance of passengers, goods, &c., from the Port of Boca del Toro on the Atlantic, to that of Golfo Dolce on the Pacific. The proposety of the company granted by subject of the conveyance of the company granted by subject of the company granted

route to form a road for the conveyance of passengers, goods, &c., from the Port of Boca del Toro on the Atlantic, to that of Golfo Dolce on the Pacific. The property of the company, granted by public decree, in one of the best ordered American republics, with a settled government, consists of a tract of land stretching a league in breadth across the whole Isthmus, in addition to a rich fertile territory of powards of 1,000,000 of acres around the principal port on the Pacific, with an immunity from taxation of all kinds for 15 years. The road will be constructed so as to be convertable into a railway, but to be used as a waggon road previously: passengers and treasure can by it be conveyed across the Isthmus from ocean to ocean in 12 hours, and the heaviest goods in 24 hours.

It would appear from the prospectus, that the company proposes forming settlements on the line, to develope the vast resources which Costa Rica abounds in, possessing as it does the advantages of a temperate and tropical climate in its territory. That important element of industry, coal, has already been discovered on the company's estate at Teraba, a short distance from the port of Golfo Dulce, while mineral wealth in great abundance is by the most competent authorities known to exist. It is proposed to encourage emigration, so as to form settlements on the whole line of route, as well as on the two termini. Our limits will not allow us to allude further to the many important features put forward by the directors in their prospectus; but there should be considered not only the large revenue to be derived from the company's own settlers on the route, and the rapid growth of the Australian and Californian cities, but the extended commerce that will be thrown open by the accessible route to the eastern seas, with all their riches. We attach more value to time than our forefathers: means of transit to be available now must be expeditious; and experience has proved that if, as in a few instances, swiftness has been attained at a little more forefathers: means of transit to be available now must be expeditious; and experience has proved that if, as in a few instances, swiftness has been attained at a little more cost, it has been found in the end to be more profitable. A practical instance of this has been shown in the tardy adoption of screw steam colliers—the old vossels not being able to compete with more advanced modes of conveyance. A small pamphlet has been published by Mr. Effingham Wilson, and to this we refer our readers for further information as to the capabilities which we have been compelled here so height to paties. ere so briefly to notice.

The manager of the company, Mr. SILK BUCKINGHAM, has not only an English celebrity, but a European name, and there is every guarantee that he and his co-directors have not embarked in so gigantic an enterprise without well weighing the duties and responsibilities they have undertaken; not only for their individual profit and those with whom they may be associated, but to prosecute an undertaking which, if ably and energetically carried out, and we cannot doubt it will be, is for the benefit of mankind for no one will dispute this simple truth—that those who succeed in effect. carried out, and we cannot doubt it will be, is for the benefit of mankind; for no one will dispute this simple truth—that those who succeed in effecting the junction of the two mighty oceans (so that the produce of both hemispheres may be made more easily accessible to each other) will deserve not only the gratitude of the countries which gave them birth, but of all the nations of the globe.

In last week's Journal we gave the decision of the Judges in the House of Lords on an appeal case from the decision of the Court of In last week's Journal we gave the decision of the Judges in the House of Lords on an appeal case from the decision of the Court of Chancery, as to the winding up a railway company under the Joint-Stock Companies' Winding-up Act; and as an opinion given by them, on the 28th June, on a case of the same parties, Bright v. Hutton, Hutton v. Bright, as it virtually set aside a previous decision which much surprised the whole legal profession—Hutton v. Upfield—we proceed to give an outline of that case also. The question submitted to the judges present—Batons Parke, Alderson, Platt, and Martin, and Justices Coleridge, Maule, Cresswell, Williams, and Crompton, was—In the year 1845 a railway was provisionally registered, with a proposed capital of 1,000,000l., in 40,000 shares of 25l. each. In the prospectus, A was named as a provisional committee, of which A was one, and a committee of management, of which A was not one, were appointed. A was not present at the meeting, but 100 shares were allotted him, on which he paid the deposit, but paid no further sum on account of the said company. Out of the 40,000 shares, 30,000 only were allotted, the deposits were paid on 3000 ohly; no Act of Parliament was ever applied for, although necessary to invest the company with powers to enable them to accomplish their object, and the whole affair was abandoned. The managing committee accepted and took upon themselves the office and duties, and expenses to a large amount were incurred by them in and about the formation of the company, but A did not authorise them, nor was he present at any meeting. Do the above facts afford sufficient evidence in law to warrant a verdict making A liable to a creditor, employed by the managing committee, for work done for the company? The opinion, as expressed by Baron Parke, is curious—showing that while in courtesy, we suppose, to the House, they follow the precedent laid down in Uppield's case, their convictions were quite in a contrary direction; it was ontrary direction; it was--

Contrary direction; it was—

All her Majesty's judges, who have heard the argument are of opinion that, but for the decision of your fordships' house in UFFIEED's case, the facts above stated would not have warranted a verdict that A is liable to a creditor, in the employment of the managing directors for work done necessary for obtaining the Act of Parliament. We consider that UFFIEED's case decided two points—First, of law, that similar evidence was such as was sit to be considered by a jury in determining the question of fact, that he was liable on the ground of having given authority, and therefore would have warranted a verdict against him; secondly, it decided the question of fact, that Mr. UFFIEED had given the authority. Upon the former point we consider your lordships' decision to be binding upon every inferior court, and for that reason answer the question in the affirmative; but for that case we, upon other decisions, should have been of a contrary opinion.

For the last two or three years, with but few exceptions, all the journals, both metropolitan and provincial, have been urging successive Governments to endeavour to render our surplus popula-tion, which is a burden here, available in our colonies by the means of emigration. The discovery of gold in Australia stimulated the stream to that quarter in a far greater degree than probably was anticipated; but the supply was unequal to the demand, and the cry was, still more labour. In order to aid this laudable purpose, societies were formed, which depended on the philanthropy of certain well-disposed informed, which depended on the philanthropy of certain well-disposed individuals. As these institutions only possessed limited funds, though their desire to do good was great, their means of doing so was comparatively small; and it required some comprehensive commercial project which should be beneficial, both in a philanthropic and mercantile view, and by an enlarged sphere of operation would be able to work actively and profitably. With this view, the "Australasian Emigrants' Monetary, Aid Company" was formed, for the purpose of assisting intending emigrants, on their paying an equitable premium, and giving security for their passage money here, and allowing the emigrant of all classes from one to two years to repay it in the colony.

Experience has shown that nothing is more common than for emigrants to remit money to England, in order that their relatives may join them; and Mrs. Chisholm, no mean authority, has stated that in but very few instance where money has been advanced to emigrants, it has been lost, and that principally by deaths. It would be useless to disguise the truism, that no matter how beneficial a project may be, however practical and effi-

instance where money has been advanced to emigrants, it has been lost, and that principally by deaths. It would be useless to disguise the truism, that no matter how beneficial a project may be, however practical and efficacious in its carrying out it may prove, there will always be found Dogberry's willing to dispute facts, and Marplot's, powerless for any good, yet prone to mischief, endeavouring, by a combination of stupidity, obstinacy, rancour, and ill-will, to endeavour to thwart any measure in which they may not be concerned, or is contrary to their Absolute Wisdom; and, unfortunately, in their attempts they are too often supported by a portion of the cheap press, which, in too many instances, panders to the evil passions of the uneducated; while, by its emanations, it tends to cloud and destroy all the higher and more spiritual appliances of the lower classes. Regardless of such attacks, conscious of their own integrity, the Australiasian Emigrants' Monetary Aid Company have nothing to fear, if they pursue the same course that has actuated them from their formation; and, notwithstanding the carping of malicious individuals, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that, while realising a profit for themselves, they have conferred a benefit on their poorer brethren.

Transmission of Morive Power.—M. Fontainemoreau, of South-street, Finsbury, has patented a plan for the transmission of power in lieu of cogwheels and pinions, straps, and bands. This is effected by means of an angularly groved wheel, with another working therein of a wedge form, and by the grip to be obtained any description of machinery may be set in motion.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN COAL MINES

At the Petty Sessions, held at Chorley, on the 3d instant, Joseph Ellis,

At the Petty Sessions, held at Chorley, on the 3d instant, Joseph Ellis, its manager of the Coppull Hall Colliery, belonging to John Hargreaves. Esq., of Southport, was summoned, under the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 99, for employing in his master's pit a boy, named John Gregson, aged 7 years last Christmas. Mr. E. W. Binney, solicitor at Manchester, appeared on behalf of S. H. Tremenheere, Esq., her Majesty's Inspector, appointed under the Act, in support of the summons; and Mr. Ascroft, solicitor at Preston, appeared for the defendant.

In opening the case, Mr. Binney stated that the Act was not only passed for prohibiting women, but also children, under 10 years of age, from being employed in coal mines. The occupation of young boys in pits was generally to tent trap doors, and see that they were properly closed after the waggons had passed through. By the neglect, or falling asleep, of one of these boys (who, sitting by himself in a dark mine, was not very likely always to keep awake), the ventilation of the mine might be stopped, and the lives of the whole of the workmen sacrificed. To provide in some measure against such dreadful catastrophes as had taken place in that neighbourhood, like the one at Mr. Hargreave's pit, where the child Gregson and some 36 more of his fellow-creatures lost their lives, the present prosecution was instituted.

In support of the case, the mother of the boy was called, who stated that her son was a muleyed in the achieve the child of the state of the case, the mother of the boy was called, who stated that

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prosecution was instituted.

In support of the case, the mother of the boy was called, who stated that her son was employed in the colliery by the defendant, as Mr. Hargreave's manager, to tent a trap door. He was 7 years old last Christmas. His body, with that of his father, was brought home on the 20th May last. Thomas Booth (late in the Coanty Police) proved that he saw the dead body of the boy brought out of the pit; and Mr. Hargreaves (the owner of the colliery) proved that boys under 10 years of age, if they were in his pit, had been employed without his consent.

Mr. Ascroft, for the defence, contended that the boy had been employed by an underlooker, and not by the defendant.

The Magistrates convicted the defendant in a penalty of 5l, and costs.

—Two other cases against the defendant for employing boys in the same pit were ordered to be dismissed.

#### THE COKE BRICK.

In our last two Journals we directed the attention of the public to this patent fabric, the invention of Mr. William Pidding, of Chiselhurst, Kent,

In our last two Journals we directed the attention of the public to this patent fabric, the invention of Mr. William Pidding, of Chiselhurst, Kent, and explained the mode, superiority, and perfection of its manufacture, and the intended low charge for the bricks, tilea pipes, steps, paving slabs, and other building material. But public attention having been roused on the subject, it may be necessary to explain the cause of the cost being so low, and to our minds it is apparent that a very nuch lower charge even than the one announced would prove exceedingly lucrative to all parties who may become interested in the invention, or in earrying it out.

The coke building materials will, as before tated, be made by carbonising duff, or waste coal, which can be purchasel at a nominal price, hundreds of thousands of tons having to be annually carted to heaps, at a considerable expense to the proprietors, for the purposes of ignition and destruction. During the manufacturing process, the lames are passed through water, by means of which various valuable properths can be collected; for instance, ammonia (worth about 52), per ton, and eich ton of coal contains about 16 lbs. weight of it), about 9000 feet of gas, and large quantities of pitch, naphtha, and coal tar, so that the patentee could actually afford to give the bricks away, as he would then derive a most than remunerative profit from the other valuable properties contained in coal. Taking all the circumstances we have advanced into consideratio, it must, we think, he self-ovident to our readers that this patent building naterial will supersede almost entirely the ordinary fragile, and in other respects less perfect material; and taking into account the almost inexhaustble riches of our country in coal, and the immense quantity this inventio will save from useless ignition and destruction, and in lieu thereof, and of the expense attending the carting it to heaps for those purposes, render available and profitable, by manufacturing the materials for home use and exp

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH-SHEPHERD & BUTTON'SPLAN.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH—SHEPHERD & BUTTON PLAN.

Another mishap has, according to a statement made in the Northen Whig, attended the laying down of the enclosed wires from Portpatrick to Domehadee. It appears that a schooner belonging to Larne anchored to the sout of the Copelands to wait for a tide; on Saturday morning, while hauling in helkedge anchor, something heavy was found attached, which proved to be a lanch hempen rope, supposed to be a common hawser. The crew hauled both lays, but not coming to an end they cut the rope, with 400 yards on board. They pulled away seaward, but yet finding no termination, they cut off 72 lynds more and steered for Larne with their supposed prize. Great consternation ensued when the owner of the vessel discovered that the crew had uncerenniously destroyed the results of the exertions, and carried away a large portia of the wires. of the Telegraph Company. It was immediately forwarded to Belfast and restored to the owners.

With the experience already obtained from the operations between Dovei and Calais, it appears somewhat extraordinary that the engineers should sanction the laying down the wire in an unprotected common hempen rope, particularly as other and more secure means were at hand. Besides the method adopted on the French submarine line, Messrs. Shepherd and Button's patented plan appears to us exceeding simple and secure. It consists in first coating the wires in the usual manner with the gutta percha; they are then re-coated with a chemical substance to protect the gutta percha; they are then re-coated with a chemical substance to protect the gutta percha; they are then re-coated with a chemical substance to protect the gutta percha; they are then re-coated with a chemical substance to protect the gutta percha; they are then re-coated with a chemical substance to protect the gutta percha; they are then re-coated with a chemical substance to protect the gutta percha; they are then re-coated with a chemical substance to protect the langular recesses of a common link i

THE SCREW-PROPELLER.—Mr. G. Bovill has invented an improved screw-propeller for steam-vessels—the principles on which it is constructed being quite opposed to those hitherto adopted. The centre portion of the propeller is fitted up with a hollow sphere, occupying one-third of the entire diameter of the propeller, and the blades are made narrower at the outer extremity than at the base. The blades are also made to revolve, so as to admit of the pitch being varied to meet the various circumstances of speed and power. From a table of the comparative result of trials on three different boats, it appeared that important advantages have been obtained from the new propeller.

IMPROVED LEVELLING MACHINE.—A novel and useful implement has been matured and patented by Mr. Gillespie, of Edinburgh, for taking, fixing, and adjusting slopes of land, earthern embankments, piers, slips, roads, rallway gradients, the dip of geological strata, outfail of the bottoms of drains, sewers, canals, shoals, sand-banks, &c., although concealed from the eye. It is in the form of a parallelogram, on the upper limb of which is attached a moveable arm, in connection with a graduated scale, from which depends a plummet or pendulum, by a cord passing vertically down an additional side bar or limb, fixed at right angles to the moveable parallel above. This moveable limb being raised from a parallel position to a horizontal one, as shown by the plummet, the space intervening betwix: the top bars, as marked on the graduated scale, is the rate of slope sought to be ascertained. There is also a sector or quadrant attached to this arm, with a moveable screw, by which it can if necessary be fixed in position. A difference of 2 mehes, shown on the graduated vertical spar, as intervening between the termination of the two upper limbs, on an instrument 4 ft. long, shows the rate of slope to be 2 in in every 4 ft. It is capable of being constructed on a scale suited for the greatest engineering enterprises, or so small as to be easily portable by the suveyor—enabling him to detect deviations or errors as he passes over the work. In sewerage operations, it is stated that the inclinometer will quite preclude the necessity of keeping open large lengths of drains to secure a proper fall; by its use the building in and filling up may be proceeded with as fast as the floor straument is self-acting, and of such simplicity of construction that an ordinary labourer may apply it with trifling instruction, and secure unerring accuracy.

DR. KEMP'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINE

A summary account of this invention was given in the Mining Journal for the 10th of January last; and, as the subject is one of considerable importance, a more extended notice will probably be read with interest. The prodigious and, so far as our present experience goes, unlimited power of an electro-magnet in sustaining weights attached to an armature in contact with it has, in different countries, and at various times, induced inventors to adopt contrivances for pressing this agent into service as a labouring force; and experiments on a small scale have repeatedly led to the most sanguine expectations. A more rigid investigation has hitherto, however, proved the fallacy of these expectations, and the attempt to construct engines on a large scale been abandoned. Prof. Page's machine may, perhaps, be considered an exception to this remark, as it is well known that he has constructed and publicly exhibited a powerful working engine. Practical difficulties, however, seem to have intervened, or we should, doubtless, have seen it in extensive operation, the more especially as the munificent grant of the American Government in aid of the professor's researches precludes the supposition that they are stopped for want of pecuniary resources. for the 10th of January last; and, as the subject is one of considerable im-

fessor's researches precludes the supposition that they are stopped for want of pecuniary resources.

It would occupy too much space to enter into a detailed historical account of electro-magnetic engines. The means adopted, however, may be classed under two heads:—1. Those involving the direct action of an electro-magnet on its armature; and 2, those which employ a secondary action; thus the rotatory engines of Davenport, Jacobi, and the more recent elegant arrangement of Prof. Wheatstone, depend for their action upon a series of armatures, passing successively in front of stationary magnets, or vice versa; whilst that of Prof. Page depends upon the tendency of a bar of soft iron to place itself in a state of magnetic equilibrium, with reference to a succession of helical coils, through which, one after the other, the galvanic current is caused to pass. It may, however, be shown by expeof soft iron to place itself in a state of magnetic equilibrium, with reference to a succession of helical coils, through which, one after the other, the galvanic current is caused to pass. It may, however, be shown by experiment that this latter force, as well as that of an armature, passing in a circle concentric with a row of electro-magnets, is far inferior to that with which an electro-magnet attracts an armature, placed at right angles to its axes. This direct action was the first employed as a motive power; unsuccessfully, however, in consequence of the extremely small distance to which the magnetic energy extends. Could this difficulty be surmounted, no reason can be given why engines of any amount of power may not be constructed. In order to effect this object, Dr. Kemp introduces two contrivances, which may be used separately or conjointly, for the purpose of transferring the magnetic force. In the first place, a series of bars of iron, or armatures, are so arranged that they may successively come within the range of the lines of four of an equal number of electro-magnets, and so placed as that, in the course of their approach to the magnets, they cut the greatest possible number of magnetic curves. A further arrangement provides for the action of these armatures, by stems and stops, upon an armature plate, which is, in its turn, secured to the piston-rod of a cylinder filled with fluid. As the piston ascends, or descends, the fluid is forced into another longer cylinder, provided with a rod, which is brought by any suitable contrivance into connection with a crank, by which machinery may be caused to move. Instead of reciprocating motion, rotatory motion may at once be effected by means of a suitable disc. The whole invention then rests upon two facts, which cannot be disputed—1.

chinery may be caused to move. Instead of reciprocating motion, rotatory motion may at once be effected by means of a suitable disc. The whole invention then rests upon two facts, which cannot be disputed—1. That an electro-magnet is capable of attracting a considerable weight for a short distance; and 2, that this force may be transferred to machinery by means of incompressible fluids, or practically such.

Should it be found that this power can be economically applied, immense advantages must accrue from its use. The whole of the space occupied by fuel and boilers will be rendered available for passengers or freightage; and the value of this in one case alone—that of the Asia—will be represented by the enormous sum of 3200l., at 4l. per ton, for each voyage across the Atlantic. Its perfect safety, and freedom of risk from fire, must also recommend it especially for emigrant ships. In the locomotive department, the compactness and comparative lightness of the electro-magnetic engine must induce its substitution for the motive-power now in use. For canal navigation, this element of lightness must also be a great recommendation; and this species of property, so much depreciated by the competition of railways, may yet be rendered highly productive. For fire-engines, in connection with Gwynne's admirable centrifugal pump, it must be extremely serviceable, as it can be used in localities where, from want of working room, or the presence of irrespirable gases, the ordinary engine would be inadmissable. For all kinds of agricultural machinery, quartz crushing machines, mills, printing presses, and numberless other minor uses, its value must be apparent; whilst the lessening of insurance expenses would, in many cases, pay the cost of the engine, and defray the expenses of its working. defray the expenses of its working.

Improved Roller Box for Ships Blocks, the Bearing of Axles, &c.—Amongst the novelties recently registered under the Designs Act, is one by G. Whatton, and D. Reading, blockmakers, of Chambers-street, Minories, for an improved roller box, by which the principle of making the bearing of axles for ships' blocks or other purposes of a circle of anti-friction rollers is carried out in a truly practical and compact manner. The article may be described, as far as it can without the aid of diagrams, thus—to a disc or circular flat plate with a circular orifice in the centre, and having a rim or flange around it, is fitted a circular cap, which is formed with a horizontal flange at its base, so that when these two parts are fitted together the flange of the cap may be counter sunk, as it were, into the thickness of the disc or plate, and may be firmly secured thereto by rivets or fastenings. The cap is made with a circular orifice at top, corresponding with the orifice in the disc or plate, and within the hap are the anti-friction rollers arranged in a compact circle, within which the haplied axle works.

The Centrifugal Pump.—A paper was read at the Institution of Mecha-

applied axle works.

THE CENTRIPUGAL PUMP.—A paper was read at the Institution of Mechanial Engineers on the mathematical principles involved in the centrifugal pupp, by Mr. Andrew J. Robertson. The result arrived at by the author's invatigation, was that centrifugal action was not an economical mode of applyig power for raising water, and that it involved a loss amounting to 50 per cent of the power employed, in consequence of the power absorbed in giving circular motion to the water, and that this was still further reduced practically to 37 er cent, by the deductions to be made for friction. In the discussion, Mr. Abold exhibited drawings, and gave the result that had been obtained from his centrifugal pump, which was shown at work at the Great Exhibition, which, h, said, had been found to yield a duty of 70 per cent. of the power; but he alributes this result to the curved form of the blades, which involved another ation besides the centrifugal action; and he had found when straight radial arm were used, as in other centrifugal pumps, the duty obtained was less than 3 per cent. of the power.

Mr. CRADOCK'S STEAM-ENGINES.—It is with much pleasure we are en-

less than Aper cent. of the power.

Mr. Craddock's Steam-Engines.—It is with much pleasure we are enabled to stak from a short visit to the Ranelagh Engine-Works, which we recently mad that these superior machines, with their peculiar boilers and condensers, ahear to be advancing in the appreciation of the public, and from the orders now'n hand (amounting to 100-horse power), which are being executed with produitade and expedition, the premises present a scene of active industry. A calal inspection of the small engine which does the work of the establishment wit convince any unbiassed mind of its superiority—the whole arrangement of melinery is kept in constant action by a power generated with great economy, an which fully bears out all that has been claimed for the superiority of the placiple by Mr. Craddock, Mr. Mushet, and other writers.

Improvements h Generalities of the superiority of the placiple by Mr. Craddock, Mr. Mushet, and other writers.

superiority of the Paciple by Mr. Craddock, Mr. Mushet, and other writers.

IMPROVEMENTS I GENERATING GAS.—A patent has been granted to Mr.

T. C. Hills, of Depthd, for improved means of generating and purifying gas for illumination. This first is effected by the decomposition of steam by the vapour of coal tar, an asseveral processes and arrangements of apparatus are described; and the sech is effected by the use of murinto of lime, or magnesia and lime by dry purication. The patentee also renovates the latter substances by expelling their arbonic acid by the aid of heat, and by a continuous use of the subsulphate an oxychloride of iron, by supplying with the gas to be purified a volume of atmospheric air sufficient to re-oxydise the spent purifying materials.

be purified a volume of atmospheric air sufficient to re-oxydise the spent purifying materials.

Drainage of the Haalen Lake.—Although the progress of this undertaking appears somewhat by, it is steadily advancing towards completion, as a short review of the workwill show. The pumping was commenced in May, 1848, from which date to 0th April, 1851, the water had been lowered 7 ft. 3 in. From June to Octobe at isfactory progress was made, and although large quantities of rain fell, the synce was brought down to 9 ft. 73 in. from the original level, being an average ate of 4.79 in. per month. Notwithstanding much rain and snow, by December had descended 9 ft. 5.58 in.; and when it is remembered that the lowering a linch involves the raising of 4,000,000 tons of water, and that making allowace for all the rain and snow which fell, there cannot have been pumped up it, than 186,000,000 tons of water, the performance is indeed great. This quasity of water is equal to a mass of solid rock of 1 mile square and 100 ft. high, awing 15 cubic feet to the ton. The tatal average depth at the commencement, was 13 ft. 1.44 in.; there remains, therefore, 3 ft. 74 in., and it is hoped the vainage will, at furthest, be completed by the summer of 1853.

Railwax Calls.—The amount falling duan August is 625,404l.—the proportion called by foreign companies is 272,649. The total for the first eight months of the present year amounts 10,5,089,471, against 4,115,321l. in the corresponding period of 1851.

DODMIN WHEAL MARY (COPPER MINE).—The shareholders in this mine have RECEIVED a REPORT from Capt. John Webb, the late
manager of the Great Polyment Mine, of which the following is an axtract:—
"I observe to the west of the present working more settled strate of ground, and the
lodes cropped out with hetter gensan. It is here where the former workers raised a pretty
dead of copper ore, from surface to about 16 fms. deep. The old engine-shaft is sunk to
A 30 fm. level, but the power was not sufficient to raise the water. This is an object
should be tried, therefore t recommend that flat-rois be attached to the engine and clear
up this old engine-shaft, where it is probable some good returns of copper will be found;
halt is should be done as quickly and sconomically as possible. Although there has been
a disappointment hitherto, it would not be satisfactory to a bandon the mine before this
work is done. I consider, by spending £1290, will put a satisfactory trial, and nearly
half of that sum will be omployed in the necessary materials, which will not be altegether
lost. I think that six months will ascertain whether this part of the mine is reliable
or eshervire."

lost. I think that skx months will ascertain whether this part of the mine is whathle or substruce."

Ashrances of the probable value of this part of the property having also been received from other practical men, the following plan, for raising the required capital was agreed to at special general meeting of the adventurers, held on the 26th of July.

That 20th snew shares be issued, which shall be subject to calls to the extent of 30s, per share, payable in three equal instalments, at the discretion of the committee; that the holders of these shares shall be entitled to dividends, to the amount of 30s, per shares, before the holders of original shares receive any dividend or dividends; and, after that event, that the 20th new shares shall rank with the original 1924 £10 shares.

Of these new shares 356 have been taken, and, in accordance with a resolution of the adventurers, the remaining 1682 are offered to the public on the same terms. There is an excellent 50-inch steam engine erected on the mine, and the whole of the plant and works on surface and underground have cost the present proprietors upwards of £3000. It is seldom, therefore, that new shareholders have the opportunity of entering into an undertaking on such advantageous terms.

Applications for the shares may be made to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 38, Threadneedlestreet, London, on or before the 26th of August.

MESSRS. JOHNSON AND MATTHEY beg to mform Merchand MARCHOUSES at MILLWALL, known as "Mellish" Sufferance Wharf, extending from the River Thames to the Ferry Road, and erected STEAM-ENGINE and MACHINERY for CRUSHING and GRINDING GOLD QUARTZ, SILVEE, LEAD, and OTHER ORES, and having such properly mixed and sampled for sale; they are also erecting FURNACES and APPARATUS for REDUCTION of ORES of CERTAIN CLASSES, on much improved principles.

The management will be under a gentleman who has had very great experience, who will reside on the premises, and act under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, The ore floors and warehouses are well secured, and only those persons engaged in the operations who are well qualified, and of known respectability of character.—The want of such an establishment for the port of London has been long felt, and Messrs. Johnson and Matthey feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who confide ones to their care.—Office, 79, Hatton Garden, London, July 28, 1852.

nde ores to their care,—Office, 79, Hatton Garden, London, July 28, 1852.

OTICE OF REMOVAL,—Mr. MITCHELL begs to inform his Friends and the Mining and Manufacturing Public that he has REMOVED his LABORATORIES and ASSAY OFFICE, from 23, Hawley-road, Kentish Town, to the SUBSCRIBED ADDRESS, where he has established.

THE CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, at which ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, SOILS, FURNACE, and other MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS are CONDUCTED. In the School a systematic course of instruction in Analysis and General Chemistry is pursued.

Fees for students working every day in the assoline of 22 weeks, £13, and for a smaller number of days in proportion.—Special instruction in Assaying, or any branch, of Metalurgical or Manufacturing Chemistry as usual.

Information as to fees for special instruction, Assay or Analyses, may be obtained by application to JOHN MITCHELLE, F.C.S., City School of Chemistry and Assay Office, No. 1, SUN-STREET, BISHOPSGAATE-STREET.—Office entrance in Dunning\*s-alley.

ORES AND MINERALS CAREFULLY ASSAYED By WILLIAM LONGMAID & SON.—SAMPLES may be LEFT at Mr. C. SMITHERS, centrer, gilder, and printseller, 28, BullTer STREET, CITY; or FORWARDED, carriage paid, to the LABORATORY, 31, BEAUMONT SQUARE, MILE END, LONDON,

ENERAL MINING AND MINE REPORTING OFFICES,

1. CROWN-COURT. THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY

Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desiderature of PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH & FOREIGN MINES for those w'io desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OFENED this OFFICE for the REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIVIDEND-PROMISING AND WORKING MINES.

Their REGISTER will be found a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than twenty years' experience in the successful selection and management of mines, they can confidently advise, so as to insure the most certain and remunerative returns.

\*\*\* Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

\*\*\* Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & LIGHTOLLER, MINING AGENTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

OPFICE,—No. 34, EXCHANGE ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

Messrs. FRANCIS AND LIGHTOLLER, tray be CONSULTED by MINING COMPANIES OF OTHER PARTIES requiring INSPECTIONS and REPORTS ON MINES OF every description, or by CAPITALISTS and OTHERS desirons of INVESTING their CAPITAL In MINES or other MINESTAL PROPERTIES.

Statistics and other general information connected with Mines and the Mineral Districts given or obtained with the utmost dispatch.

Capt. Absulom Francis having had upwards of 30 years' experience in the practical management of mines, and reported on most of the principal ones in the United Kingdom, applicants may rest assured they will receive full and satisfactory information on matters connected with winning.

Arbitrators, and contractors for the crection of engines and every description of mining machinery.

MINE SHARES.—Mr. J. H. MURCHISON has SHARES

FOR SALE in MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON, of great promise, and in
full operation, including Wheal Crebor. Boringdon Park, East Boringdon, Caradon Wood,
Wheal Fanny, Wheal Williams, East Wheal Russell, North Wheal Robert, West Goginan
(Wales), &c. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and reports may be obtained on application.—38, Threadneedle-street, London.

MINE SHARES.—Mr. THOMAS BROWN has SHARES

FOR SALE in DEVON of GREAT PROMISE, now in full operation, fieluding
Yeoland Consols, Boringdon Park, Bottle Hill, and that zreat ancient tin mine, Wheal
Sidney, which is supposed to have been worked productively by the Pienoiclams at an
early date; five lodes have been extensively wrought upon to a great length, near the
surface, but without the aid of powder or machinery; one of these lodes they are now
working on, and about 20 tons of ore have been taken up, of a superior quality. The revolving calciner is now actively employed in preparing the tin for sale, and in about
three weeks will be ready for market.

N.B.—All reports may be obtained on application to Mr. Thos. Brown, Mining Office iddgway, Plympton, Devon.

MESSRS. MOLYNEUX AND CO.'S MINING OFFICES REMOVED from No. 34, Threadneedle-street, City, to 114, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, opposite Crosby Hall Chambers.
WEST END OFFICES, -10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI.

MESSRS. MOLYNEUX AND CO., 114, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, opposite Crosby Hall Chambers, and 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI.—Offices of the Wheal Fortune (South Tawton, Devon), Great Wh. Tonkin (Callington), Inney Consols (South Petherwin, Cornwall), Wheal Henry (Paul Cornwall), and other mines.

MINING, RAILWAY, AND INSURANCE SHARES.—
Mr. C. DANIEL, No. 3, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, OFFERS his
SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of the ABOVE DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY,
and not being a jobb r, t ansacts business for principals only, on commission, and will
be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS and SHARES, 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, J. ADAM'S-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, DEALS in all the DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES of CORNWALL, and also makes ADVANCES on the SAME.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.—
Mr. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTERS and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and entirely free from share dealing. Mr. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacetous and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all oc sions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Galit-y-Maen, Gr Crinnis Consols, Union Tin. &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.-T. FULLER and CO., No. 51, INING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLISR and CO., No. 51,
THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public
that they are in a position at all times to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING
MINES, both British and Foreign, most of which will pay from 18 to 25 per cent, and
have on hand shares in accural mines of great promise, approaching to a dividend state.
T. FULLER and CO., being in daily communication with the most respectable mining
agents of Deron, Cornwall, and Wales, are able to furnish such information as may be
relied on. Business transacted in the AUSTRALIAN and CALIFORNIAN GOLD
MINING COMPANIES, and every inference, Bedford United, Castio Dinas, Cilve, Wh.
And have specially FOR SALE—Batterdon, Bedford United, Castio Dinas, Cilve, Wh.
Mary Ann, Arthur, Crebor, Duvon Consols North, East Wheal Reeth, Gawton United,
Wheal Edward, Great Bryn Consols, North Venton, North Tamar, Wireal May, Wheal
Zion, Wheal France, South Carn Bress, &c.
WANTED—Appledore, Tokenbury Consols, and Craddock Mour.

WANTED—Appledore, Tokenbury Consols, and Craddock Moor.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, and AUCTIONEERS, No. 6, HAYMARKET, PALLMALI, LONDON, continue to NEGOCIATE every description of Businsess consected with the ABOVE SECURITIES.—Massrs. TREDINNICK & CO. OFFER their SERVICES to CAPITALISTS with every confidence, in the SELECTION of MINES for INVESTMENT—their long and intimate acquaintance with the best mining districts, coupled with the establishment of agents throughout Cornwall and Devon, give them many advantages in having correct and authentic information of the character and also of mining property.—DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, paying 18 to 29 per cent. per annum upon the current value of shares.—Messrs. Tredinnick & 20.5 Circular of Information of £1 is in advances.

THE COSTA-RICA COMPANY, FOR THE JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC BY ROAD OR BAILWAY, Through extensive Mining Districts of Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, and Coal, from the por of Boca del Toro on the Atlantic to the port of Golfo Duice on the Pacific Ocean.

In virtue of concessions granted by the Legislature and Government of Costa-Rica, dated the 18th of October, 1849, and the 18th of June, 1850.

In 100,000 shares, of 125 francs, or £5 each.—Deposit 25 francs, or £1 per share, and the subsequent instalments of 25 francs, or £1 cach, at periods of not less than six months apart, as may be required.—60,000 shares only will be issued to the public.

months spart, as may be required.—60,000 shares only will be issued to the public. is Company being established "En Commandite." and the shares being to bearer, no the property shares. Consult of the shares being to the extent of their repeated by the shares. Consult of start of their repeated by the shares. Consult of start of their repeated by the shares. Consult of start of their repeated by the shares. Consult of the shares of the DE NOE, ancien Pair de France.

Le COMTE DE NOE, ancien Pair de France.

Colonia Richard with Shares of the s

Mons. Callerry, Secretaire interprete du Ministre des Affairs Etrangères

Mons. ANTOINE VACOSSIN, Negotiant, 20, Ruc Chauchat

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worth, and Pearce, 10, St. Swithin's lane, London.

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SECRETARY -George Maconochie, Esq.

SECRETARY—George Maconochie, Esq.

This company is formed for the purpose of opening a new route of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the Isthmus of Central America, and developing the agricultural and mineral wealth of its territory.

On the shores of Costa Rica, lying between lat. 8° to 11° north, within a voyage of 30 days only from England, are two of the finest harbours in the world—Boca del Toro, on the Atlantic, and Golfo Duice, on the Pacific side.

A line drawn between these two harbours, measures a distance of 70 miles only; and presents one of the most eligible routes that could be chosen for opening a safe, speedy, and economical communication between the two oceans; a mule track already existing from sea to sea.

presents one of the most eligible routes that could be chosen for opening a safe, speedy, and economical communication between the two oceans; a mule track already existing from sea to sea.

The Government of Costa Rica have granted a tract of land, a league in breadth, across the whole isthmus, for forming such route; and, in addition to this, a magnificent territory of rich and fertile soil, exceeding 1,000,000 acres, to be held in perpetuity: and the concessionaries are in undisturbed possession of their estate, with a settlement already established there.

The State of Costa Rica contains immense mineral treasures, in gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, nickel, sinc, antimony, and coal, requiring only the application of capital, skill, and abour to develope them to an indefinite extent. It also yields abundantly almost every description of tropical produce, more especially coffee, cocos, sugar, tobacco, indigo, rice, cochineal, silk, drugs, gums, belsams, and dyewoods in great variety; and its mountains are covered with large and valuable timber, as mahogany, cedar, satin, and other fine cabinet wood.

Above all, its soil and climate are so admirably smited to the production of the best qualities of cotton, on the sea islands and coast, that instead of seeking new supplies of this most important article for British manufactures from the distant shores of India or Brazil, any quantity required can be more speedily produced and imported from the seatism territory of Costa Rica, where excellent cotion is already grown.

The climate is healthy, the temperature moderate, and all the necessaries of life procurable at less than half their cost in Europe; and, according to the testimony of those who have resided in the country, no part of the globe possesses greater advantages for omigrants than Costa Rica.

The Government is family established, the country tranquil, the inhabitants friendly; and full protection of person, property, and religion is guaranteed to all settlers of conting and suffered to the S7th of Nov

and full protection of person, property, and religion is guaranteed to all settlers or colonists, by a treaty of person, property, and religion is guaranteed to all settlers or colonists, by a treaty of person, property, and religion is guaranteed to all settlers or colonists, by a treaty of person, property, and religion is guaranteed to all settlers, and no hostile Indian tribes.

The Costa Rica Company will be applied to the following objects:—

The costa Rica Company will be applied to the following objects:—

1. The sending out of engineers, with a body of working men, to open and complete the route from the port on the Atlantic to the port on the Pacific.

2. The laying out of portions of the territory for settlers, with suitable dwellings for their reception, especially near the ports and on the borders of the route, so as to enable them, on their arrival, to begin the immediate cultivation of their lands.

3. The careful investigation of the mineral veins, and the adoption of the best means parallely speedy and effectual development.

An immediate return of profit may be realised from the sale or leasing of the lands, gaines, coal-fields, &c., to settlers and capitalists, as well as from the importation of the products of the territory in return emigrant vessels; and on the completion of the road, a large profit must be derived from the transit of passengers, treasure, and goods across the inthums, the passengers to and from California alone numbering several thousands in each month, many being detained for weeks on the routes of Panama and Nicaragua. This route is not only the shortest to California from either the United States or Engiand, but it is also free from many of the drawbacks of all the other lines of transit yet proposed, and it is in the high road to China, Japan, New Zealand, and Australia; while the fact of its faving the shortest to California from either the United States or Engiand, but it is also free from many of the drawbacks of all the other lines of transit yet proposed, and it i

To the Council of Direction of the Costa Rica Company.

and the Council of Direction of the Costa Rica Company.

and consideration thereof I agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be al
titled to me, on the conditions of the prospectus, and in conformity with the statutes of

e company, and to make the payment of £ per share on alloument, and the remain
instalments when required.

Dated this day of , 1852.

Reference.

COPIES OF THE OFFICIAL GRANTS AND DOCUMENTS.

The limits of an advertisement being insufficient to describe at length all the advantages likely to result from this undertaking, the fuller details, with authentic copies of all the official documents connected with the grant, reports, surveys, estimates, and maps and charts of the conceded territory and route, will be found in a shilling pamphilet, entitled "Costa Rica and the Junction of the Atlantic and Pacific," published by Effingham Wilson, 11, Royal Excitance, and James Ridgway, 169, Piccadilly; which may be obtained through any booksaller; and abset reconstructions the hald grantings of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the st obtained through any bookseller; and sheet prospectuses may be offices of the company, and of the brokers and solicitors.

THE GOLDEN MOUNTAIN OF MARIPOSA MINING

The Directors of this Company, of which the following is an extract:

"City of Mariposa, California, June 12, 1852."

"I am happy that I am in time to save this mail, and to inform the Directors that I have this day been put in legal possession of the mine for your Company, as per contract, for a lease from Colonel Fresnont, by the Hon. David Hoffman, and I can, with great confidence, assure you that this mine has been well tested, as it is opened in several places. It adolons the send of the Mariposa Gold Quartz Mining Company's voin, and is a continuation of the same vein for 1800 yards, and has very justly the reputation of being the best vein in California, and is partly situate in the city of Mariposa.

"I am engaged preparing a drawing and specification of the mines and works, and from the evidence I shall be able to cend, I trust the Directors will have reason to be well sainfeed. The Mariposa Gold Quartz Mining Company have also offered to dispose of thair mine, with the machinery, buildings, &c. (which mine adjoins the mine of which I have colonion, and is a continuation of the same vein to the extent of our lease, 1800 feet), under a provisional agreement, by which I am to take possession for a six months' trial from the 7th of the presses month, without any charge, on my undertaking to deliver up the same at the end of the six months, should the Directors not confirm the arrangement proposed, of which, I will send you overy particular by next mail.

(By order)

(By order)

(By order)

(By order)

(By order)

(By order)

6, Basinghall-street, August 3, 1852.

REGORY'S HOTEL, 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—
Bed, is. 6d.; Breakfast, is. 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and from all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentlemen connected with the MININ THYEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel.

WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprieta

ciation, Winchester-house, London
GEORGE THOMAS, Esq., Winchester-house, London
JOHN BROWNE, Esq., 10, King's Arms-yard, London
J. N. BROWNE, Esq., 5, Tokenhouse-yard
J. D. BARRY, Esq., Director of the Paris and Orleans Railroad, 5, Tokenhouse-yard, and 84, Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris
Captain CLIFFORD HENRY, Avenue Lodge, Ham Common

LONDON: 5, TOKENHOUSE-YARD, -- PARIS: 79, RUE RICHELIEU.

LONDON - London and County Bank, 21, Lombard street.

PARIS — Messrs. Calillez de Baecque et Beau, 9, Faubourg Poissonnière.

SECRETARY - J. Calliff, Esq.

BACKERS — Messrs. Johnson, Longden, and Co., 29, Tokenhouse-yard; and John Power, Esq., 61. Threadneedle-street,

SOLICITORS — Messrs. Coode, Browne, and Co., 10, King's Arms-yard.

Solicitoss—Messrs. Coode, Browne, and Co., 10, King's Arms-yard.

Since the occupation of Algeria by France, great attention has been bestowed upon its mineral characteristics, and evidence has been afforded of their extremely valuable nature by mining operations, which abundantly show what important results might be obtained by adopting in its integrity the system and experience of Cornial mining. The copper ores are from 200 to 300 per cent. richer than the average ores of England. They have been found to contain from 15 to 25 per cent.

Several gentlemen specially conversant with mining, strongly impressed with these facts, and with the knowledge that several cargoes of copper ore from Algeria have been sent to this country for sale, were induced at the close of last year to send to Algeria practical and experienced agents from Cornwall, and a practical smotter, and assayer, to take a survey of that mining field.

The return of this commission, and the report of its examination, have led to a well-grounded conviction that there exists in Algeria a mineral field easily available, with the application of capital on a comparatively small scale at first, but which will admit of being gradually enlarged as the success of operations shall justify further advonture. Application has accordingly been made to the French Government for mineral concessions in Algeria, the grant of which may be daily expected, and the privileges and protection that will be secured to a British Company prosecuting mining operations in Algeria, have been regulated by official correspondence and personal intercourse with the French Government.

It is now proposed to raise in this country, and concurrently with France, the capital required to be as availed to the country, and concurrently with France, the capital

tection that will be secured to a British Company prosecuting mining operations in Algoria, have been regulated by official correspondence and personal intercourse with the French Covernment.

It is now proposed to raise in this country, and concurrently with France, the capital required to be so applied to mining and amelting operations in Algeria: £10,000 in shares will represent the cost of the preliminary survey, and all expenses connected therewith, as well as the value of the concessions which have been negociated with the French Covernment, and of this sum only 5000 shares will be issued until a dividend of 10 per cent. be declared.

The company will not, however, of necessity confine its operations within the limits of its own concessions; it will hold a portion of its capital available for any favourable opportunity that may offer for clearly profitable investment, by purchase of other mining properties, or of ores from other mines for reduction.

In pursuance of this plan, negociations are already in progress for the acquisition by the company of a very valuable mining property, about 20 miles in extent, on the run of its lodes, and most favourably situated for mining operations; possessing also a supply of water for machinery and general purposes to any extent that can't be required—the lodes crop out at the surface. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the concessions from the French Government, which the company has applied for. It is a few miles to the south of Bildah, one of the principal towns of Algeria, and on the high road to Algiers, from which it is distant about 20 miles. The lodes are nearly longitudinal, and pass through a high mountain, where levels can be driven and the lodes intersected at discrection. Two levels have been driven to a considerable extent on the course of one of the lodes by the present owners of the property, and several hundred tons of copper or have been raised by them within the short period of their possession. The lode they have driven upon has considera

ment. ions for shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 5, se-yard, and to the brokers.

HALE MANURE AND NAPHTHA COMPANY, ESTABLISHED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MANURES, NAPHTHA, Also JET VARNISH PAINT, MINERAL SPIRIT, MACHINE OIL, AND ASPHALTUM.—The BUSINESS and INTEREST of the BITUMINOUS SHALE COMPANY are now AMALGAMATED with this COMPANY.

Capital £30,000, in 50,000 shares, of £1 each, to be paid up in full.

COMPLETELY REGISTERED.
OFFICES,—145, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.
CHEMICAL WORKS, WAREHAM, DORSET.

The Hon. FREDERICK G. BRABAZON PONSONBY, Mount street, Gro-JAMES WALKINSHAW, Esq., Sackville street, Piccadilly.

AMES WALKINSHAW, Esq., Sackville street, Piccadill,
DIRECTORS.

TUDOR DAVIES, Esq., 10, Crown Office row, Temple
GREEN, Esq., 145, Upper Thames street
MATHESON, Esq., 161lingham, Kent
PETTITT, Esq., Uffon Grove, Kingsland
P. PICKERING, Esq., 44, Lincoln's Inn fields
W. RATHBONE, Esq., 44, Lincoln's Inn fields
W. RATHBONE, Esq., and Ucurt, Throgmorton street
G. ROMAINE, Esq., 4, Harcourt Bulldings, Temple
SEWELL, Esq., 8, Portland place, Lower Clapton
WILLIAMS, Esq., 38, Throgmorton street
(With power to add to their number.)
ADDITON.—Thomas Howard Eslaver.

(With power to add to their number.)

AUDITOR—Thomas Howard Fellows, Esq.

Solicitor—Harry S. Styan, Esq., 4, 810se Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Bankers—The London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street.

This company has been established for the purpose of more fully developing the business carried on by the Bituminous Shale Company, and of improving the manufactures of that company by the application, if advisable, of patent and other inventions having relation to manures, mineral oils, &c.

The extensive works, plant, &c., of the Bituminous Shale Company, which are in the most complete order, with their leases, goodwill, and entire interest and business have been purchased by the directors of the Shale Manure and Naphtha Company for the sim of £30,000; and the Bituminous Shale Company have agreed to take part of teir claim to the amount of £23,500, in paid-up shares of this company.

It is proposed to raise the sum of £36,500, by the issue of the remaining 26,500 slares, a considerable number of which have been taken up, and the company is now completely registered. In order to remove one of the greatest objections incidental to Joint Stock Companies, the promoters have subscribed for a further number, for which certificates, with an undertaking to transfer when required, will be issued, in exchange for the usual bankers' receipt for £1 per share, to parties who may object to signing the Deed of Settlement.

THE COMPANY'S PRESENT WORKS are capable of making immediate and very

Settlement.

THE COMPANY'S PRESENT WORKS are capable of making immediate and very satisfactory returns; but, in order to meet the large and increasing demand for the manure, it is intended to erect additional steam-power, &c., for manufacturing the shale and other manures, and the various products hereafter mentioned, which are prepared from a peculiar fatty schistus, containing a rich combination of animal and egetable remains, deposited in inexhaustible strate, under a surface of about 2500 ares, of which

mains, deposited in hexanusible strate, under a surface of about 2509 acres, or when the present company has the monopoly.

1. THE SHALE MANURE, which has all the valuable properties deried from the presence of charcoal, phosphate of lime, and sulphate of ammonia, enriced by mineral grease and chemical wastes. To this branch of their business the directors attack great importance, more particularly after the encouragement lately held at by the Royal Agricultural Society for the production of cheap and really useful munres. It is one of the most valuable discoveries introduced for many years to the note of the agricultural world. The attention of the public is invited to the numerous testimonials received on the subject, as affording the best evidence of its value, even in trias against gnano, for both root and cercal crops.

tural world. The attention of the public is invited to the numerous telimonials received on the sulpect, as affording the best evidence of its value, even in triss against guano, for both root and cereal crops.

2. SHALE NAPRTHA, a pure mineral spirit of great strength ans illuminating power, particularly adapted for burning in mines, quarries, and out-door situations in general; for combination with seed and fish oils, thereby increasing their brillancy and diminishing their coest; also for the solution of gums, india-rubber, gutte-percha, &c. Contract can be immediately entered into for the make of this article.

3. A JET VARNISH PAINT, of unrivalled brilliancy, that will stand any degree of heat without shrinking or melting; this can be recommended, with great confidence, to railway companies, shipbuilders, engineers, founders, and others. Its peculiar properties are—drying rapidly, and covering a much greater surface tax any other paint; preventing rust on tron, and the rot in wood, by filling up the prox with a solid materia; it is not affected by acids, and one coat is sufficient to give s brilliant enamelied surface. It has been tested by the Select Committee of re Majesty's Board of Ordance at Wool-wich, and has received their unqualified approbation and batronage; also by numerous railway companies and private establialments (see prospectus).

4. MACHINE OIL.—This is extensively used in manymines, factorics, &c., possesses great lubricating powers due to the pressuce of paraffin (see prospectus).

CONTRACTS have been offered to the company for more than the whole of the naphtha and machine oil that can be made at the existing world. Is consequence of the above mentioned monopoly of the raw material, offers have likewise been made for very large quantities of the raw material, offers have likewise been made for very large quantities of the raw material, offers have likewise been made for very large quantities of the raw material, offers have like of the company.

The obtainable quantities and the market

PRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

-Notice is hereby given, that sie OFFICES of this COMPANY are REMOVED to No. 6, BARGE-YARD CHAMBESS, BUCKLERSBURY, where every information may be obtained.—July 6. By order, ROBT. J. BISDEE, Secretary and Public Company of the Compan

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of the extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also a No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

THE MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY of ALGERIA.

Societe en Commandite, under the French Law of Partnership.

No Deed to be signed, the shares being to bearer.

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each, with power to increase to £250,000.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

With power to add to their number.

Capital LEICESTER VERNON, Royal Engineers, Upton Hall, Northamptonshire, and Ardington House, Berkshire, Chairman of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association.

ECORGE VINCENT DUVAL, Eq., Director of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association, Winchester-house, London

GEORGE THOMAS, Eaq., Winchester-house, London

B O S C A R N E M I N E S.—
Reconstituted 14th of November, 1851, into 20,000 shares, of £3 each, without, further liability.

These MINES are situated about two miles north of BODMIN, in the county CORNWALL, and extend over five estates, amounting altogether to several hundred acres of land—all of which estates belong to the Rev. W. P. Flamank, under whom they are held by lesso for 21 years, from 26th March, 1849, at 1–16th royalty, or dues, and a pepper-corn rent of £1 per year. The port of Wadebridge is only five miles distant from the mines, and a railway runs through the centre of the property—sloo through the mines. For further information apply to Messrs. Bennett, Carr, and 50., 2, Moorgate-street, London; and to Messrs. Harrison and Brereton, 6, Water street, Liverpool.

WOOD PARK COPPER MINING COMPANY
NEAR CAMELFORD, CORNWALL.
In 20,000 shares, of £! each, paid up.—To be conducted on the "Cost-book" System,
and no further liability.
Held under lease from Sir Henry Onslow, Bart., for 21 years, from April, 1852, st
1-18th dues.
For farther information apply to Messrs. Bennett, Carr, and Co., 2, Moorgate-street,
London; and to Messrs. Harrison and Brereton, 6, Water-street, Liverpool.

CROWAN CONSOLS COPPER MINES,
ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM—CERTIFICATES OF TEN SHARES EACH

Capital £15,000, in 5000 shares. - Deposit 20s. per share.

Capital £15,000, in 5000 shares,—Deposit 20s. per share.

These MINES are situated in the parish of CROWAN, in the county of CGRNWALL and comprise three extensive setts, formeny known as Wheal Curtis, Wheal Strawberry; and Wheal Dumpling. The length of ground from east to west, on the course of the lodes, is 15 mile, and extends half a mile from north to south, being 24 miles distant from the Halamanning and Croft Gothal Conselldated Mines.

Crowan Consols are situate in the clay shate, between the granite of Crowan and Godolphin. This trough of slate has been and still is, very preductive of copper and tin, from Sithney on the south to Gwimear at the north. The main bunches have been found, more or less, in a south and north direction from Wheal Ver to Wheal Herland. Crowan Consols occupy the centre, and are, therefore, in an excellent position for productiveness. The lodes are parallel to the celebrated Wheal Abraham, Grenver, and Oatfield Mines, which produced immense quantities of ore, and realised large profits.

A new lode has been recently discovered, and the men are progressing in their labour for active operations.

as new lone has been recently discovered, and the men are progressing in their labour practive operations.

Application for prospectuses and shares to be made to Messrs. Holderness, Fowler, and folderness, stock and sharebroke's, 23, Change alley, Cornhill, where plans and sections in be seen.

RODMIN WEST TOWNS, TIN AND COPPER MINE,
A limited number of shares are for disposal in this mine, at £1 per share, free from
further call or any liability wintsoever, to provide funds for the purchase of a steamengine adapted for crualing the ore and raising water for dressing.

GAWTON UNITED COPPER MINING COMPANY.—
Disided into 4000 shares.—Conducted on the "Cost-book" Principle.

BANKERS—Barclay, Bevan, & Co., Devon and Cornwall, Tavistock.
SUFERINTENDING AGENT—Capt. J. Bray.
RESIDENT AGENT—Captain Henry Horsweil.
SECRETARY—Mr. T. Fuller. OFFICES.-51. THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

OFFICES,—51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

These MINES are situate in the parish of TAVISTOCK, DEVON, and are held under lease, granted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Windeast, and bounded on the west asin north by the Devon and Cornwall Mining Company—on the east by Tavy Consols, Jedford, and other mines—south, by lands the property of the Earl of Mount Edge-cumile—being in the immediate neighbourhood of, and surrounded by, the Devon Grast Consols, Drake Walls, Hingston Down Consols, Wheal Arthur, Edward, Zion, and the Rusell Mines.

I has been satisfactorily ascertained that there are several large and promising lodes running through the sett, in an east and west direction, the whole of which are intersected by powerful cross-courses; it being a well-established fact, that the greater number of rich deposits of copper ore are found in immediate proximity to, or not far distance, and in which a most valuable discovery has recently been made, producing the enormous quantity of 35 tons of copper ore are fathom—worth £6 per ton.

The great similarity in the character of these lodes, cross-courses of both mines, affords great encouragement to hope for a highly successful result to the operations of the Gawton United Company—proving this property to possess, indisputably, all the geological conditions requisite for the production of metallic substances, and from which a considerable input and at which pitches can at once be let at 10s. in the £1, so that immediate returns may fairly be anticipated. A matter of great importance is the quays on this mine, on the banks of the River Tamar, made for the purpose of receiving and shipping the ores, materials, &c., of the Devon Great Consols and other mines—swing a considerable item in mining expenditure.

The reports of Capt. J. Bray and Henry Horswell give evidence of the extent and character of their property.

Application for shares, prospectuses, &c., to be made to T. Fuller and Co., No. 51, Threadneedle.

this property. tion for shares, prospectuses, &c., to be made to T. Fuller and Co., No. 51, edic-street, London, where reports and every information may be had.

GREAT CRINNIS COPPER MINING COMPANY,—
NEAR ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.
In 30,000 shares, of £1 each.—No further call will be made, nor liability incurred, and
the mine is conducted on the "Cost-book" Principle.—The shareholders will not be
required to sign any deed.

COMMITTEE.

the mine is conducted on the "Cost-book" Principle.—The shareholders will not be required to sign any deed.

C. R. READ, Esq., merchant, Moorgato-street Chambers

JAMES COBBETT, Esq., floor-cloth manufacturer, Deptford

GEORGE ENGLAND, Esq., becomeive engine manufacturer, Pomeroy st., Old Kend-rd.

MARK PINKERTON, Esq., merchant, 138, Leadenhall street

F. N. DUDOT, Esq., civil engineer, Allington-street, Pinlico

SOLICITORS—Mesers. Bourdillons and Gunning, 30, Great Winchester-street, or

2, Austinfriars-passage.

MANAGING CAPTAIN—John Wobb, of St. Austell.

BANKERS—Masterman, Peters, Midred, & Co., London; Devon & Cornwall, St. Austell.

BROKERS—Messrs. Johnson, Longden, and Co., 22, Tekenhouse yard, Lothbury.

CHEICES, GETHE COUPANY—No. 26, AUSTINFRIARS.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,-No. 26, AUSTINFRIARS.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.—No. 26, AUSTINFRIAIS.

The Great Crimis Mine extends over a surface of about 100 acres, and is situated in the well-known and productive mining district of St. Austell, Comwall, surrounded by the Pembroke East Crimis, Par Consols, Fowey Consols, &c.

The lease is for 21 years, at the moderate dues of 1-24th, until the produce of the mine shall have covered the outlay, after which 1-16th will be charged. Arrangements have been made with the present owners of the sett for the purchase of the same, and a company has been formed for the purpose of working this mine actively and extensively under the improved system. The result of the operations which were carried on from 1808 to 1828 was so profitable, that £1,400,000 worth of copper ore was extracted from only a very small portion of the contral lode, which varues from 17 to 24 feet in width. There still remain in that lode far greater quantities of ore, besides the well-known richess of at least seven other parallel lodes, proved by five different shafts, varying from 24 to 100 fms.—each in connection with 10 levels and adits, averaging 80 fms. On the east of the great creas course, which divides the sett, are four lodes of grey copper ore—a continuation of the Pembroke East Crimis, one of which has been discovered within the last six weeks, extending in this set to 150 fathoms.

The reputation of the Great Crimnis is proverbial—so much so, that persons speaking of any new discovery predict it will prove as good as the Great Crimis; and all acquainted with mining in Cornwall are prepared to admit its superiority over all other mines in the county, not even excepting the Devon Great Consols of the present day, in Tavisteck.

The worst were discounty not even excepting the Devon Great Consols of the present day.

quantited with mining in Contrain are years and not resumed, from various causes, principally owing to proceedings in the Court of Chancery, which are now terminated. The works were discontinued in 1828, and not resumed, from various causes, principally owing to proceedings in the Court of Chancery, which are now terminated. The water that accumulated there during that period may be easily pumped out by the present improved machinery in the course of three months at most, an add too the sea being already made for that purpose. In the meantime, this operation would not prevent ore being raised from the upper level for immediate textures, and when the drainage shall be completed, the raising and dressing of ore by the method now adopted must, it is obvious, produce quantities of ore far beyond the most anguline expectations—expectations, but the reports of the actenitie and oldest practical miners (Capia. Foter Clymo, John Webb. of St. Austell, James Dingie, Nicholas Emer), who now, on the most cause of the contract calculations, estimate at not less than from 8000t to 1,000d. a month the value of the ore to be raised, and that at an expense not exceeding 10 per cent. of the value; and already been applied for in Cornwall.

There is every convenience for the drawing, crushing, and dressing of ores on the spot by an abundant supply of water power, even in the dryest season.

Further information may be obtained, and application for shares made to Mr. Manuel 36, Austinfriars, where an accurate and perfect model of the mine can be seen, exhibiting the lodes, sharts, dip, levels, &c.

Date TH 18th in

PR ticle of with per Brewery and the

PHE AUSTRALASIAN EMIGRANTS' MONETARY

AID COMPANY.—(PROVINGWALLY REGISTERD).
To be Incorporated by Royal Charter, which will limit the liability of each shareholder to the assessing of the shares held by him.
Capital £100,000 (with passer to increase the amount), in shares of 20s. each, to be fully paid up, and no further call. Capital £100,000 (with per

USTRALIAN CORDILLERA GOLD AND COPPER

A USTRALIAN CORDILLERA GOLD AND CUFFELD MINING COMPANY.

OFFICES,—124, Bishopsgate-street, London, and 4, Frankfort-street, Plymouth. In consequence of the announcement in the City Article of the Times of yesterday, that an advertisement had appeared in one of the Sydney papers, to the effect that the Segenhoe Estate would be put up to Audition in Sydney, the Committee of Management will NOT CLOSE the LIST OF APPLICATIONS, or proceed to ALLOT the SHARES of the Company until FURTHER NOTICE, in order to allow the public time maturely to consider the explanations given by the solicitor of Capitain John Potter Macqueen, addressed to the Editor of the Times, and inserted in the City Article of this date. The contract for the lease lies at the offices of Messrs. Scott and Edwards, 23, Southampton-buildings, the Company's solicitors, for the inspection of intending shareholders.

Dated July 30, 1852. By order, W. A. HUNT, Secretary and Purser.

THE LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA

THE LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

To be incorporated by Royal Charter, with limited liability.

Capital £500,000 sterling (with power to increase to £1,000,000), in £5,000 shares, of £20 each. -Deposit £2 10s. per share.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—DUNCAN DUNBAR, Eaq, after Director of the Bank of Australasia, Melbourne.

JAMES DENIS DE VITRE, Eaq., Director of the Bank of Australasia, Melbourne.

JAMES DENIS DE VITRE, Eaq., Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company (late Director of the Union Bank of Australia, Sydney).

JOHN UTLAY ELLIS, Eaq., Chairman of the General Screw Steam Company.

THOMAS DYER EDWARDS, Eaq., Director of the National Bank of Ireland (late of the firm of Edwards and Hunter, Sydney).

Stock Banking Company.

PATRICK DUIGLAS HADOW, Eaq., Deputy Chairman of the London and County Joint-Stock Banking Company.

Stock Banking Company.
PATRICK DOUGLAS HADOW, Esq., Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.
ALEXANDER HOYES, Esq., Anditor of the South Western Railway Company.
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of the Stobe Insurance Company.
JAMES NELSON SMITH, Esq., firm of Smith, Campbell, and Co., Sydney, and J. N.
Smith and Co., Lendon.

PATRICK DOUGLAS HADOW, Esq., Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.
ALEXANDER HOYES, Esq., additor of the Subti Western Railway Company.
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of the Blobe Insurance Company.
JAMES NELSON SMITH, Esq., firm of Smith, Campbell, and Co., Sydney, and J. N.
Smith and Co., London.
With power to add to their number.
Colontal Inspectors—Chas. Falconer, Esq., ister Managor, Bank of Australasis, Sydney
Auditorous—John Gurney Hoare, Esq.; Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S.
Bankers—Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., Lombard street
Solicitoras—Messrs. J. C. and H. Freshfield, New Bank Buildings
Secaptary—Mr. George Alexander.
OFFICES,—No. 3, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, GERAT WINCHESTER-STREET.
The recent auriferous and other mineral discoveries in New South Wales and Victoria have caused so sudden an increase in the population, and consequent extension of the commerce of Australia, that the limited field hitherto presented by them for the prudent and profitable employment of capital in banking and mercantile enterprise has become greatly enlarged.

At the present time there are but two establishments in the United Kingdom carrying on banking operations in the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. Both were formed previous to the year 1849, both are dividing large profits, and the shares of each command a high premium.

In consequence of these facts, the attention of influential parties connected with the trade and commerce of the Australian colonies has been directed to the advantages now offered for the investment of capital by the formation of a banking establishment, confined in its present operations exclusively to the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, localities which not only comprise the gold fields of Australia, but command even greater commercial importance, as the sources from whence the manafacturers of this country obtain their chief supply of wool. The production of this important staple has hithertobeen limitled by the absence of an adequate supply of about, be such wall

ince newspaper, on failure of which the shares and deposits will be formured to the use.

It is proposed that the capital shall in the first instance consist of £500,000, in 25,000 hares, on which a deposit of £2 les, per share will be paid on allotment; which aum, as the expenses, will be returned in the event of the charter not being obtained, and the emander of the capital will be called up by instalments not exceeding £5 each, and ade at intervals of not less than two months.

Applications for shares may be made in the annexed form, addressed to the secretary, the company's temporary offices, No. 3, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street; to the company's stockbrokers, Messrs. Muliens, Marshall, and Daniell, 3, Lombard-treet; Messrs. Robins and Barber, 29, Threadneedle-street, from whom prospectuses any be obtained on application.—July 31, 1852.

may be obtained on application.—July 31, 1852.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the London Chartered Bank of Australia.

Gentlemen.—Being desirous of becoming a subscriber in the above undertaking, I request you will allot me shares of £20 each therein, the whole of which, or any less number that may be alloted to me, I hereby agree to accept, and on demand to pay the required deposit of £2 10s, per share; and I also undertake to execute the Deed of the Company, to be prepared by the directors, when called upon by advertisement in the Times newspaper, or in the event of my failure to do so for one month after the publication of such advertisement, I agree that the shares allotted to me, with the deposits paid thereon, shall be forfeited to the use of the company

Reference Address Profession or business.

Date Profession or business.

THE LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES can be RECEIVED after FRIDAY the By order of the board, GEORGE ALEXANDER, SALES

DROFESSOR MUSPRATT TO MR. ALLSOPP .- " I have Carefully analysed samples of your Ales, and find that they do not contain a parcele of any injurious substance. I and my family have used your Ales for years, and fit perfect confidence in their purity. I know that Pale Ale, prepared, as in your rewery, under scientific surveillance, contains a large quantity of natritious matter, and the hop, by its tonic properties, gives a healthy tone to the stomach, SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R. E.,

Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of La Société d'Encouragement.

V

TOURS IN IRELAND IRISH TOURIST TICKETS (AVAILABLE for a MONTH) are ISSUED at the follow

IRISH TOURIST TICKETS

(available for a mowrs) are ISSUED at the following STATIONS:

Sintibus.

Loudon (Euston Station)

Loudon (Euston Station)

Loudon (Euston Station)

Morester, Cheltenham, Gloucestor

Stations, Station, Sta

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY
BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for CEYLON, MADRAS,
CALCULTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG, by their steamers, STARTING from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about
the 6th of the month.

An extra steamer on this line will be dispatched from SOUTHAMPTON for ALEXANDRIA on the 3d October next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave GALCUTTA on or about the 20th September.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to
BOMBAY by their steamers leaving England on the 20th September—such passengers
being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by a steamer appointed to leave BOMBAY on
the 14th July, agording, in connection with the steamer leaving CALCUTTA on the 3d
July, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods, to and from BOMBAY and
WESTERN INDIA.—NB. This arrangement comes into operation every alternate month.
Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the,
month to Malta, thence to Alexandria by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suce by the
Hon. East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: Ion the 20th and 29th of every month.

TINOPLE: on the 29th of the control of

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA : Jos the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTAN-TINOPLE: on the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: on the 20th of the month.—(The rates of passage-money on these lines have been materially reduced.)
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Operto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcults. Panana Singal

IT AND PURTUGAL.—Vigo, Operto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Stems-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, and between Hong-Kong and Shanghae.

For further information, and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's Offices, No. 122, Leadenhail-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

CTEAM TO AUSTRALIA.— Under arrangements with the MELBOURNE GOLD AND GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION, the well-known screw-steamer, "SARAH SANDS," 1300 tons register, Wm. C. Thompson, Commander, will LEAVE LIVERPOOL on the 28th of AUGUST next, calling at QUEENSTOWN (Cove of Cork); and thence dispatched on the 31st of August, via the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, for MELBOURNE and SYDNEY.
The character of the "Sarah Sands" has been well established for safe and expeditious voyages. Heraccommodations are spacious, and most conveniently arranged for the health and comfort of the passengers. Intermediate or steerage passengers will not be taken.
RATES OF PASSACE—In spacious reserved state cabins, 75 guineas each berth; first cabin, 55 to 65 guineas; second cabin, 35 to 48 guineas; ditlocarta berths, 30 guineas. Children under 14 years, half price; and those occupying extra berths at reduced fares. In the first cabin each passenger is allowed half a pint of wine, with beer, daily.
The particulars of reduction in charges for Shareholders and Tributors of the Melbourne Association.

Association.

RETURN TICKETS, at a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return passage.

Ordinary parcels are charged from 1s. 5d. upwards; and newspapers, periodicals, and rinted books, in parcels, at 6d. per pound.

printed books, in parcets, at other pounds.

Further information may be obtained on application at the offices of the Association, 9, King's Arms-yard, London; to any of the Agents of the Association; or Chas. Oddie and W. C. Thompson and Co., Fenwick-chambers, Liverpeol; and to HENRY BROWNRIGG, 137, Leadenhall-street, London.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—PATENT ORNAMENTAL ZINC.—SPECIMENS, shewing the nature of the new and valuable INVENTION, by which ZINC is ORNAMENTED in a great variety of ways, or made to assume the appearance of beautifully veined marble in any colour, may be seen at Mr. F. H. Greenstreet's office, 32, Southampton street, Strand, London, and manufacturers are informed that they may OBTAIN LICENSES from the PATENTEE upon favourable terms.

arers are informed that they may OBFAIN LIGENSES HOW the reverse in the reverse reverse in the reverse reverse in the reverse rever

VEGETABLE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY .- This Company

having, under the security of Letters Patent, extended their capital and premises, are now ready to CARRY OUT CONTRACTS for LIGHTING VILLAGES, MANUFACTORIES, RAILWAY STATIONS, CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, NOBLEMEN'S MANSIONS, or any detached PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

This gas has four times the illuminating power of coal gas; it creates much less heat, and cam, therefore, be applied with comfort and safety to small apartments; it is perfectly free from any admixture of sulphur, and has no offensive smell or other noxious quality. The apparatus occupies small space, and is easily worked, and from its construction there is remarkable security against danger of explosion.

It may be seen in full operation at the Company's works, 10, Portland-place, Wandsworth-road, or at Eaton College, the town of Blackpool, railway stations, and other places.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be hiad on application, personally or by letter, at the Company's offices, 127, Leadenhall-street.

By order of the board,
J. C. STEWART, Secretary.

THE ALBION PORCELAIN AND BLEACHING CLAY COMPANY,—ST. ENODER, NEAR TRURO, CORNWALL. In 500 shares, of £5 5s. each,

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE (without further liability)

Held under a lease of 21 years, commencing April 10, 1852.

The bed of china clay which this company is formed to work extends over more than ten acres, and possesses many advantages of altuation and facilities for carrying on the necessary operations, which greatly enhance its value. As a ready market is found for the clay, the demand far exceeding the supply, this cannot fail to prove a safe and most advantageous investment.

the clay, the demand far exceeding the supply, this cannot fail to prove a safe and mos advantageous investment. Applications for the remaining shares to be addressed either to the purser, Mr. Thos Lowis, mining and general sharebroker, St. George's-chambers, High-street, Birming ham, who has constantly on sale shares in various valuable and bond fide undertakings W. C. Morgan, Esq., resident director, St. Enoder, near Truro, Cornwall; or Chas. Hinks Esq., 33, Essqx-street, Strand, London.

FENTON POTTERY COAL AND IRONSTONE MINING COMPANY.—The SECOND HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Proprietors of this Campany was held at Sterey's-gate Tavern, Great Georgo-street, Westminster, on Thursday, the 5th August, 1852, at One o'clock,

day, the 5th August, 1852, at One o'clock,

THOMAS WRIGHT, Eq. (Chairman of the Board of Directors), in the chair of the common seal of the Company having been affixed to the register of shareholders.

It was moved by John Milner, Esq.; seconded by Major de Kretschman:—

That the report of the directors and auditors, together with the statement of accounts, now read, be received, adopted, and circulated among the proprietors.

That a dividend of 10 per cont., free of income-tax, on the paid up capital of the Company, up to the 30th June, 1852, be now declared due and payable on and after Monday, the 23d August.

That the balance of unappropriated profits be carried over to the next half year's accounts.

counts.
Messrs. James Andrews (of Fenton), and George Pinchbeck (of London), were elected directors, and Mr. William Falk (the secretary) managing director, in the place of Messrs William Plant, John Hamilton, and Frederick Carey.
THOMAS WRIGHT, Chairman.

The Chairman having vacated the chair, The Chairman having vacated the chair,
It was moved by F. Jermingham, Raq., and seconded by G. Pinchbeck, Esq.:—
That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Board of Diectors, for their great attention to the interests of the Company.
WILLIAM FALK, Secretary.

CALLINGTON MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL

GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, held at Salvador House, Bishopagaiestreet, on Friday, the 30th July
JOHN FIELD, Esq., in the chair.

It was resolved,—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the liabilities of the Company should be liquidated as soon as possible, by making the nocessary call or calls for
such purpose.

Resolved,—That all unnecessary machinery be disposed of at such periods as the local
agents may recommend, and either by public auction or private contract.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Directors do convene, in such
a special manner as the Solictor of the Company shall advise, a Special General Meet
ing of the shareholders, to be held on the 18th day of August inst., for the purpose of
altering, amending, or enlarging the rules and regulations of the Company.

EWIS MINES COMPANY. — At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at Salvador House, Bishopagate-street, on Saturday last, the 31st July.—

PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair,

PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair,

It was received, —That the reports and accounts now read be received, adopted, and entered in the Company's Cost and Transfer book, and that the same be printed and circulated amongst the Shareholders,—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Watson; seconded by Mr. Robert Byron:—

That the Directors be, and are hereby, requested to appoint Mr. R. R. Michell as purser of these mines, at a salary of £5 5s. per month, to commence from the next pay-day.—

Carried unanimously.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Capt. Mark Reed, for his management of the workings of this mine.—Carried unanimously.

DATENT SAFETY FUSE.-The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Relivay Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread servagist into tis contra, which, beling patent right, in-lailiby distinguishes if from all imilations, and ensures the continuity of the gunposder. This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be ind of any iength and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON & CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Areanal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe. Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

STIRLING'S PATENT YELLOW METALS—Adapted for SHEATHING, BOLT STAVES, BOLT NAILS, DECK NAILS, as reported on by the late Mr. Owen, Supervisor of Metals to the Admiralty; also for PROPELLERS, FRAMEWORK SCZEWS, PISTONS, CYLINDERS, COCKS (particularly where there is exposure to corrosion), RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE BEARINGS, and for all machinery subject to friction.

Messrs. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

Applications for licenses and other information to be addressed to the undersigned ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street.

TO RAILWAY AND STEAM COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, and OTHERS.—B. COQUATRIX'S PATENT LUBRICATOR, so highly approved of by the most eminent engineers and practical men, gives accurately a CONSTANT SUPPLY of any REQUIRED NUMBER of DROPS of OIL PER MINUTE, for LUBRICATING the BEARINGS and OTHER PARTS of MARINE ENGINES, LOCOMOTIVES, and MACHINERY of every description, to be had at A. GRANARAS, only proprietor, 13. Leclesster-place, Leicoster-square; and at T. TIDMARSH'S, City Exhibition, 22, Basinghall-street, London.—Price, without the boxes, 30s. per dozen

TEW METHOD OF APPLYING ELECTRO-MAGNETISM of ENGLAND. WATER PATENTS for this INVENTION. as MOTIVE-POWER.—PATENTS for this INVENTION have been OBTAINED TERGLAND, WALES, and COLONIES, BELGIUM, and FRANCE. The poculiar transaction from risk from five reat compactness—economising a space equal to 1200 tons in some of our large steamers. The data for example, and universal amplicability. From an invalid carriage to the most Ivantages of this power over steam consists in 1200 tons in some of our large reat compactness—economising a space equal to 1200 tons in some of our large -the Asia, for example, and universal applicability, from an invalid carriage to overful marine engine.—ONE HALF of this INVENTION TO BE SOLD. b, however, well worthy of the consideration of promoters of public companies. Every particular may be obtained by principals from Dr. Kemp, Chiswick. 89

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. Isham Baggs, at the office of the Mining Journal; 26, Fiset-street, London.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, has been for some time in operation:—

TO ISHAM BAGGS, 82, LONDON.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Simpling Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months: the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fine-meaninder would require to be stamped a second time, to rewhen I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

Spitty Copper Works, Llanelly, July 23, 1852.

ALPRED TRUEMAN.

A U T I O N.— CERTAIN PARTIES having attempted, through the medium of the Mining Journal, to FOIST a barefaced INFRINGE-MENT of my PATENT STEAM-HAMMER before the Public, under the title of "Improved Machinery for Crushing Gold Quartz and other Metallic Ores;" this is to GIVE NOTICE, that I have instructed my sofictors, Messrx. Cualiff, Charlewood, and Bury, of Manchester, to institute LEGAL PROCEEDINGS against all such as shall, under whatsoover colourable evasion, attempt to INFRINGE my PATENT RIGHTS in the add invention.

Bridgowater Foundry, Patrieroft, near Manchester, August 3, 1852.

OKE BRICKS, PIPES, TILES, &c., of any colour, indess, per 1000. As these bricks are only one-third the weight of ordinary bricks, a saving of two-thirds in the cost of conveyance is effected.—For LICENSES to MANUFACTURE by VEND, apply by letter (pre-paid) to the Inventor and patentee, Wm. Pidding, Franchiselhurst, Kent.

PERMANENT WAY AND GREAVES'S PATENT

SLEEPER COMPANY.

Palatine Buildings, Victoria Station, Manchester, July 15, 1852.

This Company begs to call the attention of Railway Companies, Engineers, and Contractors, to the DECIDED ADVANTAGES which GREAVES'S SURFACE-PACKED IRON SLEEPERS POSSESS OVER all OTHER SYSTEMS of PERMANENT WAY.

The principal features of this invention, which have been thoroughly demonstrated in practice from the year 1847, are—

First cost £300 to £300 per mile of single line less than that of a wood road, at present prices.

Facility for packing the sleepers without opening out the road, by which a saying of 30 to 40 per cent. in the cost of maintenance is effected.

The joint chairs effectually "fish" the rails, avoid a multiplicity of parts, give a bearing under the joints of 2 feet 4 inches, and, by a simple arrangement, a worn-out or defective rail can be removed and replaced with the greatest case.

This plan supersedes the very imperfect mode of "fishing" with two loose plates and boits, without the expense (about £100 per mile of single line) attending that mode.

The entire absence of the harshness and rigidity peculiar to all other iron roads. In addition to these advantages their durability will be four times that of wood sleepers. These patent sleepers have received the approbation of Mr. Robert Stephenson, and other eminent engineers, who have adopted them.

Estimates of cost, with all particulars, will be furnished on application to the undersigned, at the offices of the Company.

DAVID DOIG, Secretary.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY,

Estimates of cost, with an particulars, with the interest DAVID DOIG, Secretary.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,—MANUACTURERS OF
PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD, on a large scale,
and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute orders without delay, now
proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the
public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new;
and that, if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one
of the important manufactures of this country.
Pattinson's Oxichloride of Lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead, and one equivalent of oxide of lead—it being well-known that common
white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead, and one equivalent
or free bones of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language,
carbonate of lead.
Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of
lead valuable as a paint, and atill less that it should be the best compound of lead for that
purpose. In point of fact, it is not so, for the newly discovered Oxichloride, in most, if
not in all, respects is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of
cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained; and after a
pariod of upwards of two years it has been found to retain its white colour considerably
better than the lead against which it was tried.
But the chief, and by far the most important, advantage it possesses, is its remarkable
and very decided superiority of body—by which term the power of covering surface well
and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discovere was at
a very early pariod drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington
Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its appetiority, is this
important particular, beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a n

unifies as a paint.

OFFICE IN LONDON (Mr. RICHARD COOKE), No. 7, SISE-LANE.

Office of the Washington Chemical Company,
73, Grey-street, Newcastle on-Tyne, Jan. 1, 1852. MPROVED LIFTING IMPROVED RATCHET



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